PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 7 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	... ...	...
23rd ,,	Mandala ..	8000	... ...	...
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	11500	... ...	...
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	... ...	...
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	... ...	...
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	... ...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	... ...	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.	11500	... ...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	... ...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
16th Jan.	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Jenkin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
13th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi.
11th ,,	Linga ..	Coasting Karachi.
14th ,,	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Mormugao Porebunder
27th	Berbera	London (Limited accomodation one class only)

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	9th Jan.
Ivo Maru	K Okamot	6310	11th Jan	22nd Jan
Tosshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yokkaichi Maru	K Ogura	4166	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Fushimi Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru..	1073	T. Miyata	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	1438	T. Watanabe	23th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb,
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr,

Fares,	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	988	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

23-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 113)

Manager for India.—G. M. BOSE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6¼ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

WANTED

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. 808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.

DISTRICT ENGINEER.
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915. 810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of March, 1916, two trained and experienced Assistant Mistresses for the Girls' of Junior Department of Oakgrove School. Experience in teaching in a school since completion of training is essential. Salary, if appointed to the Girls' Department, Rs. 90, if to the Junior Department not less than Rs. 80, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 812

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED to PURCHASE second-hand upright cheap PIANOS. Apply to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2823

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 611

WANTED.—MANAGING CLERKS for a well-known Solicitor's Office. Only those having previous experience need apply to Box No. 694, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2831

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—English lady, Matric or School Final, temperate in habits, knowing Latin, Music, for children in Mahomedan family for whole day, near Colaba Station. Boarding free. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 689 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2816

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an ASSISTANT MASTER with some experience of teaching History, Geography and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, athlete preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. Applicants who are already employed should apply through their Superior Officers. 990

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English in the D.A.V. College Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
2383 Managing Committee, Lahore.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.—Applications are invited for the post of TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gondal Porbundar State Railway, on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 in two annual increments, with State Railway leave and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with copies of certificates to THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 930

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the Temporary Establishment in this office on salaries noted against each.

1 HEAD SUPERVISOR on Rs. 150.
2 SUB-OVERSEERS from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.
1 INSPECTOR on Rs. 50.

Applications with necessary testimonials should reach the undersigned before 17th instant.

P. L. BOWERS,
A. M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Salsette Building Sites.
Bandra, 4th January, 1916.
2804

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Soda Water Machine, complete with tanks and fittings, etc. Apply TREACHER & Co., British Hotel Lane, Fort. 2771

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—109 pairs Tan Box Hide Tie Shoes, bark tanned soles, screwed soles, medium toe and fitting. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Reduced price Rs. 2-8.
THE CHROME LEATHER, CO.,
Madras.
612-11

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remigton No. 7,	60
Remington better,	70
Remington, 2 Cols. and L. Case	110
Remington No. 8, 2 Cols. and Tabs.	110
Remington, Visible, Rebuilt,	225
Remington, Brief, Little Used	240
Oliver No. 3,	110
Oliver, Brief, Rebuilt	150
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt	190
Oliver Brief, Rebuilt	200
Type Bar Blick, New 13 lbs.	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
2943

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—GODOWN and OFFICE-ROOM at Meadows Street, Godowns at Frere Road. Apply PALKHIVALA, Panday House, Malabar Hill. 2817

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in modern Building, Hornby Road, Electric Lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 140. Apply to Box No. 693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2830

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET.—ROYAL HOTEL, Nabha E state, Simla.—A splendid 3-storied house with 25 single and two double suites of rooms, well furnished; excellent situation, necessary out-houses, tennis court and billiard table.

Annual rent Rs. 8,000 offers invited. Apply to:—

B. N. SEN,
Agent Nabha Estate,
2814 Simla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DEVRAJ BECHAR PRAGJI HARIJIWAN AND PARSHOTAM HARIJIWAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property situated at Ardeshir Dady Street. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, reversion, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the under-signed at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 New No. 1232 Old Survey No. 2 New Survey No. 2/7456 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 1548 Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Tyab on or towards the South by the property of Avabai Limjibhai Bhajiwalla on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Street and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

Dated this 7th day of January 1916.

DASTUR & Co.,
2834 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BYRAMJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 25-29, Churchgate Street and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate lying and being at Furgeson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 617½ square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Collector's Old No. 179 New No. B/12114 and New Survey No. 1/2813 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property belonging to Burjorji Bezonji Daruwalla on or towards the East, South and West by the vacant land of Byramji Heerjibhoy Warden and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under G Ward No. 2107 (8) and Street No. 1103 G.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1916.

KHAMBATA & Co.,
2803 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 23rd December, 1915, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be paid on Preference Shares and a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares, on and after 10th January, 1916, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th December, 1915.

65, Apollo Street, Fort.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
2836 Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B 27

NOTICES.

S. S "ASTURIAN."

ARRIVED ON 7TH JANUARY, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L Clauses. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay. 2837

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI OOMER STREET.

Under instructions from Narotum Anandji Esq., the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of October, 1908, and made between Ebrahim Essa the Mortgagor of the one part and Narotum Anandji Esq., the Mortgagor of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Ebrahim Essa, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th January 1916 the following landed property at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Oomar Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C." Ward No. 6194, Street Nos. 33 and 35 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2324 New No. 9379 Old Survey No. 1585, New survey No. 1050 and containing by admeasurement 83 2/9 square yards or thereabout and bound on the East by sweeper's passages on the West by Ghogari Mohalla, on the North by the property of Abu Mahomed and on the South by the property of Cassum Dada and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 8th January 1916 Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms first floor, No. 52 Medows Street Fort, teak and blackwood office and household furniture, etc., consisting of fancy silk and tapestry lined drawing room suites, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, low easy and Curzon chairs, wardrobe, writing and lady's tables, fancy carved, legs teapoy, single and double wooden cots, reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, verandah cane benches, dirty clothes basket, fancy cabinet of two pieces, dumb waiter, revolving book case, bookstands, verandah chairs, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.
1 cloth and gown press.
1 dressing chest of drawers.
1 Oliver Typewriting machine.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Oil.

Orders books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDOY, the 10th January, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household and office furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, office chairs, mirror door almyrahs, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, big show case, glass door book-cases, book stands, marble top centre tables, teapoys, towel horse, wall clock, 5 seated counter, roll top office desk, sloping writing tables, chairs, typewriters, sewing machines, cottage piano, safes, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the undermentioned suites:—

H. C. Suit No. 1019 of 1915 (Vussonji Sojpal v/s Poonjabai):—Wearing apparel silk border dhoties, sela with jari, turban, binocular, phonograph, carpet, etc.

H. C. Suit No. 1364 of 1915 (Molubhai Parpia v/s Mahomed Ebrahim):—Cupboard, tables, pump, photo frames, implements, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
The property of a Parsee gentleman—
1 rubber-tyred canoe shaped victoria.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 Arab horse and set of harness.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Some secondhand bicycles.

AUCTION Sale of Unserviceable Stores of the Bombay Brigade Station Supplies Depot and of the Shipping Depot, at the Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge the Bombay Brigade Station Supplies Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bombay Castle, the following unserviceable articles from Store and Shipping Depot such as old tins, kettles, camp basins, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WADALA (SEWREE) IN MATOONGA, TOGETHER WITH THE MILL BUILDINGS AND THE MACHINERY THEREIN, KNOWN AS THE MATUNGA COTTON MILLS.

Under instructions from the surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goculdas Dayaram Master, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale, given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of May 1912, and expressed to be made between the said Goculdas Dayaram Master of the one part and the mortgagee and another of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property together with mill buildings and the machinery therein known as the Matunga Cotton Mills, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate lying and being at Wadala in Matoonga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the Public Road, leading from Naigauni to Sewree and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward "F" No. 3392 and street No. 633 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 47, 59, 62, 63, 66 etc., new Nos. C/14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, etc., and new survey Nos. 1 to 11/2163, containing by admeasurement 4449 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the ground of Dhunaji Kan Thakoor, partly by the ground of Morarji Luxman Thakoor, on the west by Sewree Road, on the south by the ground of Anundrao Narayen Dabhoolker and on the north partly by the ground of Sunwar Narayen Thakoor, partly by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and partly by the ground of Joshi Juggonnath Devjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewree Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Bombay, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 57, new No. A/14810 and new survey No. 1/2162 and also portion of new survey No. 2/2162 and bounded on the north by the ground of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on the south by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master, on the east by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and in the west by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and also for particulars regarding mill Machinery, Apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office at No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Home of Celebrities.
Last Night of
Fourth Cinema Programme.
6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
HOW WIFFLES CURED THE BLUES.
CRAZY ON CURIOSITY
and
PATHE GAZETTE

To-morrow Sunday and During the Week
6-45 p. m. and 10 p. m.
TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION:
The Great Society Drama
"THE POLO CHAMPION"

A thrilling plot featuring an international Polo match between England and America. The leading part is taken by **James Carew** the famous English actor and husband of **Ellen Terry.**

The unique French Comedy,
TOO RICH:
One long scream:
THE HIDDEN NEST EGG.
and last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, Tele. 1266
Our programme begins.
From Saturday 8th Jan. to 14th Jan. 1916
With Comic Film
and
SALAMBO, SALAMBO!
8,000 feet.
A rare product of highly artistic film development.
The most sensational, most picturesque and unique of its kind.
500 wonderful scenes and 5,000 Actors and actresses have taken part.
MATINEE SHOW WITH PRIZES.
Saturday and Sunday only at 5-15 (S.T.)
TIME.—7; 8-45; 10-30 (S. T.)
RATES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE BLACK BOX
THE GREATEST MYSTERY SERIAL STORY THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED
AT
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TEL. 1882.

SKATING RINK
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
Friday, 14th January, 1916.
18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.
LADIES
1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.
GENTLEMEN
1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.
Prizes will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE ! SENSATION ! ! MIRTH and MUSIC ! ! !

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann presents

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

WIRELESS CONTROLLED AUTOMATION !
WIRELESS CONTROLLED AUTOMATION !

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves !

THE WIRELESS MAN ! THE WIRELESS MAN ! !

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC !

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WITH THE WIRELESS AIRSHIP !

"CHARLEY'S NEW JOB!"

Charles Chaplin's latest screamer ! 2,000 laughs !

TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 4-30 p.m. OUR SPECIAL PRICE CINEMA MATINEE. ALL SEATS 8 and 4 annas.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE GREAT CHEQUE FRAUD.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE OF

SEXTON BLAKE

THE GREAT WORLD RENOWNED DETECTIVE

4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.

Millions of persons all over the world read every week the adventures of Sexton Blake, and millions more will want to see his adventures on the screen.

Sexton Blake.....Tinker.....Pedro

All familiar names to the English reading public. See them in flesh on the screen.

The narrow escape from death from burning house,—sensational motor chase—the riding into the river of a motor cycle—are some of the thrills provided in this photo-play of great heart interest.

3 Shows nightly :—7, 8-45, 10-30 (S.T.)

Extra Prize Shows :

SATURDAY—SUNDAY 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.

Seats Reserved without any extra charge.

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT.

By kind permission of

Major H. P. STRONG and OFFICERS

The Band of the 108th : Infantry will play a selected programme of Music at the Green's Roof Garden Restaurant,

ON SATURDAY, THE 8th JANUARY, 1916,

From 7 to 11 p.m.

SPECIAL DINNERS CONSISTING OF 10 COURSES

will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

A LA CARTE SERVICE WILL BE OPEN at 25 % increase than the usual prices.

CHAS. STENGLER, General Manager.

Last 2 Performances

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

GRANT ROAD,

Bombay Theatre,

MANAPMAN

Saturday, 8th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.

AND

Sunday, 9th Jan., at 3 p. m.

Rates as Usual.

K. V. BHONSLEY, Proprietor.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday, 8th Jan. at 9 p.m.

TARAMANDAL

Sunday, 9th Jan. at 3-30 p.m.

SATWAPARIKSHA.

To-night ! To-night !

AT 9-45 P. M.

TOWN HALL

LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT

Saturday, 8th January. at 9-45 p. m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

DAVID E. D. COHEN Presents MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK'S Famous

SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS

entertainment of

HUMOUR AND MUSIC

and also RECITATIONS from

SHAKESPEARE

together with

Mr. JOSEPH BLASCHECK

The celebrated English Humourist. Entertainer and Elocutionist.

Miss ALYCE AUSTIN

The favourite Soprano, Vocalist and Entertainer ;

and by

Mme. de SADOW-PITTARD

The Celebrated Russian Pianist.

in a

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

POPULAR PRICES :—RS. 3, 2, & 1.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARKS & Co.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

CHIKITSAHA SAMUHA SCHOOLS

BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE

THE

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Mandali

WILL PERFORM

SHARADA

Tuesday, 11th January, 1916, at 9 P. M.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,

No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

Always Use

CARBONUM CARBON PAPERS

AND

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.

"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.

"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.

Samples free on application to—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 6.			
Chakla		Allen	Karachi
Jan. 7.			
Austurian		Hilditch	Port Said
Berbera		Steadman	London

Jan. 7.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th, and is due here on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Austurian:—The steamer Austurian, 2,069 tons, Captain T. Hilditch, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 10th December, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,792 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 30th November, with general goods and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, Captain Steadman, which arrived here yesterday from London, brought from Malta 43 Indian crew of the steamer Umeta, which was sunk on 1st ultimo in the Mediterranean Sea. Interviewed, by a representative the crew of the ill-fated steamer Umeta, said that they first sighted a submarine a few hours after leaving the port of Port Said. The enemy fired about three gun shots in succession, without hitting the steamer. Immediately the officers and crew disembarked in four life-boats and when all took to the boats, the enemy sank her after half-an-hour. The submarine was an Austrian one. Some of the boats headed for Port Said and others for Algiers. The men who arrived here were picked up by a Dutch steamer and taken to Malta. They were four days in the sea and had nothing to eat except some biscuits.

Friday, 7th January, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Rangoon Maru	Kusano	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Jumna	Wickins	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Trentham Hall	Haddock	K. N. & Co
D. & R. Zavani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoosvary & Co
F. Tilsteldun	Blacklin	Ralli Bros.
G. Ferrara	Lewis	S. Wallace & Co
N. Amberton	Waring	L. Dreyfus & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Capri	Vincinjo	Italian S. N. & Co
4 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
8 Llandardod	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Quiloa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Rajput		T. M. & Co
2 Begum	Robb	P. & O. Co
3 Pundit	Critchlo	T. M. & Co
5 aledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Austurian	Hilditch	
Begum		T. M. & Co
Barbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
City of Durham	Hopkins	K. Nixon & Co
Dewara	Walker	M. M. & Co
F. Pedro	Nacoia	G. Bibani
Quetta	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	

EXPORTS.

Jan. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 6 bales wool, J. Samirmal; 35 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 6 bales wool, M. Oomersee; 45 bales wool, R. Mairally; 15 bales wool, E. Mahomed and Sons; 87 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 70 bales wool, E. Ebrahim and Brothers; 6 bales goat hair, E. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 85 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Llandrindod (s) 20,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thistledhu (s) 23 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales cotton fly, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 82 bales willow-strappings.

FOR KOBE.

Namur (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kiyani and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 150 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Namur (s) 150 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Namur (s) 827 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 8 cwts. fishmaws, V. Ooka; 150 cwts. sharkfins, M. Hassam and Co.; 141 cwts. gum olibanum, G. R. Hansraj and Co.; 106 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.; 25 cwts. sharkfins, V. Ooka.

Rangoon Maru (s) 3 cwts. ghee, W. Assoomul and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets, W. Assoomul and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Namur (s) 429 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 54 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 150 bales cotton twist, S. Baldeydas; 8 cases varnish, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 47 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 108 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 7.

S. S. Trentham Hall from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—7 drums calcium chloride, 49 drums 38 casks zinc chloride, 4 cases glass globes, 15 cases boots and shoes, 1 case cement, 200 cases brandy, 63 casks salamoniac 24 barrels safety fuse, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 30 cases ginger ale, 4 kegs bichromate of soda, 218 bags broken tiles, 30 drums bleaching powder, 149 drums magnesium chloride, 5 crates 1 cask 1 hogshead 1 case 380 pieces earthenware, 100 barrels green copperas, 1 crate 10 casks tiles, 9 cases cycles and parts, 2 cases roller leather, 68 numbers copper rods, 22 cases copper plates, 43 bales paper, 5 trusses buffalo pickers, 6 kegs 80 cases nails, 1 case leather hides, 150 cases gin, 150 bags sago flour, 57 cases biscuits, 2 casks 630 kegs paint, 30 drums oil, 20 cases colour, 16 cases hams and bacon, 4 cases confectionery, 3 cases mixed linens, 11 bales mixed woollens, 13 bales canvas, 3 cases cotton and linen goods, 50 bales cotton, 17 bales cotton rope, 10 cases art silk, 1 truss carpets, 6 cases umbrella cloth, 5 cases umbrella furniture, 10 bales yellow silk, 2 bales rugs, 1 case linen thread, 1,937 boxes 20 cases soap, 296 cases 311 bales cotton yarn, 959 bales 1,686 cases cotton goods, 13 cases cigarettes, 3 cases tobacco.

S. S. City of Durham from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—203 cases quaker oats, 75 cases motor car and parts, 68 cases soap, 2 cases leather belting, 19 cases dental cream, 19 cases dental powder, 5 cases perfumed spirit, 5 drums aniline oil, 25 cases umbrella ribs, 2 cases 1 box leather, 38 cases vaseline, 5 cases confectionery, 55 cases paper, 24 boxes 279 cases medicine, 4 drums dye stuffs, 2 drums 2 casks colour, 945 barrels 2 cases lubricating oil, 10 cases varnish, 20 barrels lubricating grease, 800 cases paraffin wax, 2 bags wax, 3,062 cases nails, 500 bales cotton domestics, 2 cases bioproducts, 3 cases tobacco, 20 drums calcium chloride, 5 boxes bottled condiment, 3 boxes bottled olives, 1 box, canned potatoes, 92 boxes canned meats, 1 case twine, 10 kegs antimony salt, 83 boxes clocks.

S. S. Shevdagon from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—10,467 drums petrol, 1,500 drums benzine 500 casks lubricating oil, 1,094,459 imperial gallons kerosine oil.

MILITARY IMPOSTER.

MANY VICTIMS FROM THE FRONT.

"A most dangerous man—guilty of wholesale thefts from our soldiers at the front," said Mr. Francis, at Westminster on Dec. 13, in sentencing a young man, said to be a native of Kentucky, United States of America, Prisoner, who gave the name of Arthur Francis, was wearing khaki clothes belonging to various regiments, and it was stated that he was a deserter from Nov. 20 from a regiment which he had joined under false representations.

Detective-sergeant Gooding, A, said early in September last prisoner was sentenced at this court for wearing military uniform without authority, after several remands in custody and cablegrams to America to establish his identity. Since his release from custody he had simply preyed on soldiers going to or returning from the front, who had put up at refuges and homes. Many of the robberies took place at St. Andrew's Hall, Carlisle-place, where prisoner stayed. One man who lost his money and also everything valuable he possessed, was greatly distressed about the loss of a photograph of his wife and child. He begged an officer to try to get this picture back. The owner was shot, and when dying asked for the photo, which was found on the prisoner. In a locker of which prisoner had the use at the Soldiers' Home, Buckingham-gate, witness found a large assortment of stolen property, including soldiers' passes, photographs, and personal effects.

Asked if he had anything to say, prisoner replied, "Nothing."

Sergeant Gooding said it was believed that the prisoner came to this country in May, and that he was a deserter from the American army. He had resided at Indianapolis, United States of America.

Mr. Francis sentenced prisoner to nine months' hard labour, to be followed by deportation.

THE GERMAN RULERS DO NOT KNOW.

"What, even in the event of victory, would Germany do with the French provinces, with Belgium, with Poland, with Serbia, with a Bulgaria as undisciplined perhaps to the German as to the Russian yoke, with a revived and recalcitrant Turkey? asks the "Manchester Guardian."

The German rulers themselves do not know. What they do know is that they did not think out these problems before they appealed to the sword, and that they weigh heavy upon their minds whenever they venture to think upon them now. We get evidence of this vacillating purpose in the succession of disappointed hopes. They believed in Germany that France would make a separate peace, that Russia would, that Serbia would, that in any event somewhere in the opposing ranks there would be a collapse.

Herr Harden now tells his countrymen that for his own part he never believed these things, and that they are manifestly impossible. In every one of the Allied States the spirit of endurance is high, the resolution to continue to the end unshaken, the resources huge and unexhausted."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th January 1916 was 13.142 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.939	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4	,,
Dew Point	68.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.774	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloudy=10,	1.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	69.7	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ESE,NNW,NW	
movement of Wind do do	115	Miles

The Hon. Sir Michael Fenton proceeds on six months' combined leave from the 15th January. Mr. Fagan, Commissioner of Jullundur, will officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. Mr. Renouf, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, will officiate as Commissioner of the Division, until return from leave at the end of April of Mr. Hallifax who then becames permanent Commissioner of Jullundur. Mr. Jacob will officiate for Mr. Renouf as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. B 29

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

The disturbance in North-West India persists and has given a light snowfall in Kashmir and the Punjab hills.

Forecast :—Further precipitation along the Western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north but in defect at Multan; night temperature is in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are highly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but still in defect at night at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. The unsettled conditions are moving slowly eastwards and cloud has decreased considerably to the west of a line joining Surat and Agra.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 7th of January 1916.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bustire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (6th)	74.8	25.7	99	0.12	0.32	—5.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—.6
Do. (6th)	78.1	63.9	52	..	0	—1.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (6th)	78.1	66.2	68	..	0.27	—0.7
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.5	40.4	58	..	0.08	—0.25
Rawalpindi	68.6	37.5	67	..	0.19	—1.35
Lahore	67.6	41.4	72	..	0.15	—0.46
Hissar	73.8	38.4	57	..	0.02	..
Ambala	70.7	39.1	87	..	0.28	—1.33
Delhi	71.3	43.0	35	..	0.02	—0.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.4	46.5	54	..	0	—0.49
Mainpuri	72	43.9	78	..	0.01	—0.72
Jhansi	74.6	42.6	50	..	0.24	—0.27
Cawnpore	71.2	42.5	92	..	0.02	—0.80
Allahabad	71.2	40.5	88	..	0.14	—0.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.1	38.8	68	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	76.0	60.9	47	..	0	—0.25
Ajmer	73.0	41 4	52	..	0.05	—0.45
Jaipur	72.5	47.2	32	..	0.11	—0.32
Kotah	73.4	46.6	37	..	0	—0.37
Mount Abu	67.7	52.4	20	..	0	—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	81.0	51.1	80	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	75.3	62 7	81	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	80.4	59.5	79	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	83.6	50.8	77	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	85	53.8	72	..	0	—0.32
Surat	87.9	53.7	56	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	85.2	52.9	50	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.2	47.7	38	..	0	—0.20
Nemuch	78.1	44.2	53	..	0.06	—0.32
Indore	80.1	47.9	51	..	0.66	0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.7	42.3	61	..	0.15	—0.80
Saugor	74.7	50.3	21	..	0.09	—1.03
Hoshangabad	78.3	47.2	51	..	0.12	—0.89
Khandwa	83.0	49.0	67	..	0.63	—0.20
Akola	88	51.0	55	..	1.72	0.34
Amraoti	82.7	54.8	54	..	0.49	—0.83
Nagpur	81	50.0	63	..	0.16	—1.25
Chanda	84.5	58.8	79	..	0.62	—0.55
Raipur	79	51 1	71	..	0.35	—0.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	67.3	82	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	83.5	70.3	70	..	0.81	0.21
Mormugao	82.8	72.4	90	..	0.94	—0.20
Karwar	86	68.0	93	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.1	51.0	48	..	0.16	—0.56
Ahmednagar	83.1	54.7	55	..	2.40	1.80
Poona	85	54.1	79	..	0.33	—0.72
Sholapur	86.4	62.6	51	..	1.27	—0.15
Bijapur	84	64.5	70	..	0.43	—0.76
Belgaum	82.2	58.5	86	..	1.70	—0.15
Aurangabad	82.8	55.4	47	..	1.89	0.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.2	60.7	63	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	84.0	61.9	76	..	0.79	—0.28
MALABAR AND CHYLON						
Mangalore	88.8	71.9	75	..	8.17	4.87
Calicut	86.4	70 6	74	..	13.29	7.35
Cochin	90	70.2	67	..	8.84	0.71
Colombo	86	9 69.2	78	..	27.53	9.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87	3 66 2	87	..	20.78	14.68
Bellary	88.6	60 0	54	..	7.28	5.18
Cuddapah	84	7 66 1	63	..	9.44	4.95
Madras	79	3 68 8	83	..	21.20	1 87
Bangalore	79	3 55 8	71	..	3.60	0.19
Coimbatore	85	7 65 4	82	..	6.76	2.21
Trichinopoly	86	5 66 6	79	..	12.72	4.65
Negapatam	88	1 68 6	89	..	24.23	3 02

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
FRI.	7	m 0 42	30 11	7	m 6 49	17 0
		0 41a	27 11		6 34a	14 0
SAT.	8	m 1 12	30 8	8	m 7 25	16 10
		1 30a	27 8		7 18a	15 9
SUN	9	m 2 0	29 11	9	m 8 20	16 18
		2 19a	27 2		8 1a	17 7
MON	10	m 2 59	28 11	10	m 9 5	17 0
		3 10a	26 4		8 46a	18 4
TUE	11	m 3 19	27 8	11	m 9 58	17 7
		4 8a	25 6		9 35a	20 1
WED	12	m 4 0	26 6	12	m 10 46	18 0
		5 18a	24 10		10 40a	21 2
THUR	13	m 4 44	25 4	13	m 11 47	18 4
		6 46a	24 7			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 16m
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 19m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	15-4 a.m.
First Quarter	12 ,,	,,	9h. 7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 ,,	,,	1h. 59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 ,,	,,	6h. 5-1 a.m.

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Charles Tower : Changing Germany	5	10
Dawson : Evolution of Modern Germany	3	12
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

3 HALVAS of different description such as:—
(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanilla Halva. (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(1st Sunday, after Epiphany, 9th Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. flat Hymns, 248, 278, 316, 268; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A; Hymns 220, 488, 19; Collections for Sunday Schools; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litaany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m, Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and poor. Marthi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Engiisn); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer, Sermon and Dedication of new window by the Lord Bishop of Bombay at 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambrodi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. R. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Prof. R. A. Hornley (Wilson College); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service: Preacher, Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., Evenig Service 6-330 p.m.

Rosary, Church Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m. 8-30 a.m., Masses; and 5-30 p.m. Beneoiction Week days Masses, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. da Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses. 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CHOCOLATE HILL ATTACK.

ONDON TROOPER'S STORY.

The following graphic account of the severe fighting which took place on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been sent to his parents in London by a trooper of the City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders). After giving details of the journey from Egypt, he described how they landed on the beach at Suvla Bay, exposed to an incessant fire from the Turks, and then writes vividly of the great attack on the Turkish trenches on Saturday, Aug. 21. He says:—

"As we were the reserve force we did not expect to play by any means a prominent part, and quite thought that the most we should get to do would be to hold the reserve trenches, but we were to learn a lot different. The programme was for the artillery to bombard the Turkish lines. The infantry were to go forward, and everything was to be a great success. The Turks had not got a look in according to the programme, but unfortunately the programme was not carried through. When the infantry division moved off to the attack the Turks put over shells as fast as they could. Five or six men in the line in front of me went down like skittles, and as we crossed the centre of the plain known as Salt Lake, men fell all around, principally to black shrapnel. As we got nearer there was rifle and machine-gun fire, too, and it was from this that I got the one in my water-bottle, which probably saved my life We arrived at the foot of Chocolate Hill, which afforded pretty good cover, and were congratulated by the Regulars of the 29th Division, who had watched our advance, and laid odds against us getting across.

"I suppose we rested here for about an hour, and then got the order to reform for attack As we stood ready to move off a shell burst over-head killing some men, while some of the bullets hit my pack and that of the man next to me. Our next move was to get round the corner of Chocolate Hill, and as it was well covered with snipers we slipped round one at a time at intervals. We did not loss many here. From there we raced forward in line and lined the parapet of a communication trench. While we lay here strings of wounded streamed through the trench below, just roughly bandaged, some groaning and moaning, and others giving us a cherry nod and wishing us luck. But it was a sight I shall never forget. From here we raced down the slope of Burnt Hill to a natural gulley, and when this shallow ditch was completely lined the order came to fix bayonets. The order, however, was countermanded. I was posted at an open spot to look out for snipers, and we had two men out as a listening patrol, who were relieved each half-hour.

"After I had had two hours on my post I got relieved. The gulley was poor cover, and we lost quite a number here, but in spite of this and the continual rifle and maxim fire from all directions, a few of us snatched a few minutes' sleep. Whilst off duty on Sunday morning the order came to retire to a certain line and consolidate the position. It was disappointing to have to retire from the little bit of ground that had been gained at the cost of so many lives, but it was realised it could not be held against counter-attacks. We reformed, and started on our march back. It was dark now, and there was no shrapnel, but the plain was well sniped. We were just about to leave the scrub, now all burnt, when my section leader asked to exchange places with the man behind him, so that he could be with his section. He did so, but immediately fell, shot in the stomach. Eventually we arrived at our dug-outs, threw off our packs (which served as a pillow), and were soon asleep. It was the most eventful day of my life, and I should say of the majority who were there."

RUMANIA TO MOVE NEXT APRIL.

INTERESTING REMARK BY THE KING.

A message from Bucharest to the "Frankfort Gazette" says the King of Rumania has made a characteristic declaration concerning the intentions of Rumania. The newspaper "Opinia," of Jassy, relates that the King recently had a conversation with the poet Estillin, the author of a dramatic piece based on a romance by "Carmen Sylva" (the Queen Dowager), and the poet asked his Majesty if it would be possible to have the play presented before Rumania entered into the war.

"Are you in haste?" asked the King. "Finish the piece in all tranquillity. You will have time up to April next to see it played."

A representative of the "Journal" had an interview in Paris with M. Gregoire Filipesco, son of the well-known Rumanian statesman, who, with M. Take Jonescu, has been carrying on a campaign in Rumanian in favour of the Allies. M. Gregoire Filipesco declared that the confidence of the Rumanians in the Allies' cause was as strong as ever. The Germans had exerted very violent pressure at Bucharest, threatening to attack if Bulgaria's opinion were thwarted. In M. Filipesco's opinion it was a mistake to have yielded to this pressure, but he added all t' at the Allies asked of Rumania was neutrality. He had heard with great satisfaction of the Allies' decision to remain at Salonika. Since Serbia had been crushed the Rumanian interventionists had been faced with greater difficulties in carrying on their campaign.

"The Allies must act," said M. Filipesco in conclusion. "Russia must act above all. In this connection Rumania will not expose herself to the risk of imitating the policy adopted by Greece, but it is to be hoped that Rumania will respond to the call of her destiny in face of achievement and the certainty of victory."

A Central News message from Zurich states that many believe that M. Bratiano will march with the Entente, but not until there is a safe counterpoise of Allied force to the 800,000 Austro-German and Turco Bulgarian troops within striking distance of Rumania.

The Force of Attraction.

The PRICE of any commodity, when right, is sure to attract; but when the QUALITY behind that price is also right, the attraction becomes irresistible, and the purchaser is drawn towards the article as is steel to a magnet. Hence the success of Michelin Tyres.

We give below the prices of some of the principal sizes of

Michelin Tyres.

Section.	Diam.	COVER. Square Tread. Rs.	As.	COVER. Non-Skid. Rs.	As.	INNER TUBE. Rs.	As.
90	760	57	13	80	4	16	6
	810	60	3	85	8	17	12
105	765	78	11	107	11	23	2
	815	84	7	115	4	24	12
	875	91	0	124	4	26	0
	915	96	4	130	13	27	10
120	850	105	5	133	11	29	15
	880	109	8	140	4	31	9
	920	114	12	146	7	33	7

Section.	Diam.	COVER. Square Tread. Rs.	As.	COVER. Non-Skid. Rs.	As.	INNER TUBE. Rs.	As.
3	30	41	1	70	14	13	7
3½	30	63	12	87	15	18	7
	32	69	0	93	9	20	2
	34	72	13	99	12	20	13
4	31	84	2				
	33	90	5			23	12
	34	93	3	121	0	24	10
4½	34	110	10	139	15	31	12
	36	115	14	145	11	33	10

If the size you use is not included in the above, write to the nearest Stockist for a complete list.

Do it now!

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES:—**THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.**, New Queen's Road, Bombay;
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
CYCLE TYRES: Agents:—**THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.**, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
And can be obtained from all leading garages throughout India.

I I. 1516

FRENCH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

The scheme for closer interchange of opinion between the British and the French Parliaments, was explained to a representative of "The Times" by M. Frankin Bouillon, the leader of the Radical Party in the French Chamber, who arrived in London in mail week. M. Bouillon is an old Cambridge man, English on his mother's side, and there is no man in French public life to-day better qualified for the accomplishment of the mission with which he has been entrusted. He served for several months after the beginning of the war as "officier de liaison" attached to General d'Amade's staff, in the neighbourhood of Arras. His duties brought him into daily communication with the leaders of the British forces. He is a fervent admirer of the English soldier, and none better than he appreciates the immense military effort which is being made by this country. He relinquished his duties at the front after a serious illness which rendered him unfit for further active service

M. Bouillon said:—

I have been sent here on a mission by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber which is one of the 21 big committees of which the Chamber of Deputies is composed. I have the honour to be the vice-president of this body, which, with the Army and Navy Committees, have since the outbreak of hostilities taken the lead in all matters pertaining to the war. We are of opinion that it is imperative to bring the Parliaments of the two countries into the closest contact. The most important result aimed at is to create a permanent unity of action, and, if I may be permitted the expression, of intention also, between those who in both countries share with their respective Governments responsibility for the conduct of the war.

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

The idea of the Foreign Affairs Committee is to have a small body of members of Parliament, say from 20 to 25 in number, chosen from the House of Commons and the House of Lords, who should meet at least once a month an equal number of French delegates representing the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, alternately in Paris and London. The joint committee thus formed would be a permanent organization, at least for the duration of the war, and not of an official character. This is only an outline of the contemplated scheme of which the details must be settled by the representatives who may be chosen to secure its practical realization.

I need not enlarge upon the mutual advantage which I believe would result from the arrangement which I have described if properly worked. We Allies know far too little of one another, and we must know each other thoroughly if we are to derive the full benefit which should accrue from our sincere alliance. It is of no use to bemoan the mistakes which have been made by both countries in the conduct of the war; rather should we strain every nerve to avoid such errors in the future by organizing a truly complete co-operation of all the forces of the two nations. Both Governments, I know, are now trying to bring about this state of things. It is no less indispensable that the two Parliaments should be brought together with a view to working in a common atmosphere of confidence and well-directed energy.

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We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

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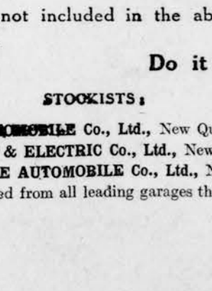

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COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING PROPOSAL FROM INDIA.

The meeting of the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association was held at the offices, Cross Street, Manchester, on December 10. Mr. J. Arthur Hutton occupied the chair.

It was resolved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Sir G. V. Fiddes on his appointment as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

It was reported that a letter had been received from the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab, Lahore, submitting a scheme for the cultivation of American cotton under irrigation, and asking if the Association would be prepared to entertain the business. It was decided that a reply be sent regretting that the Association's financial position precluded them from taking up the scheme but offering any assistance which they could give in regard to cotton cultivation in India generally.

WEST AFRICA.

Instructions have been sent to the Association's manager in Nigeria to increase the buying price to the natives for seed cotton from 7/8d. to 1d. per pound of seed cotton. The Association will also pay the same rates as before the war for merchants' commission and railway and steamship freights, which the parties concerned generously agreed to reduce last year. The Association have agreed to pay a special price for cotton grown from seed produced from American cotton on the Experimental Plantation of the Government Agricultural Department. It is intended to distribute this seed in the Ohyo district, and it is anticipated there will be sufficient seed next season to plant 700 to 800 acres. Should the experiment prove a success, there is reason to believe that it will result in a considerable increase in the production of cotton in Nigeria, as the quality of the American cotton is more suitable for Lancashire spinners, and it will be possible to pay a much higher price for the seed cotton, which also gives a larger percentage of lint than the native variety.

The purchase of cotton in Lagos to the end of November amounted to 6,121 bales, as compared with 13,541 bales for the same period of last year and 13,817 bales for 1913. The purchases of cotton in Northern Nigeria to the end of November amounted to 723 bales, as compared with 653 bales for 1914. The climatic conditions for the growing crop have been very favourable, and it is estimated that the new crop in Lagos will amount to from 10,000 to 15,000 bales.

NYASALAND.

The production of native-grown cotton during the past season has fallen off somewhat owing to draught and to the recent disturbance amongst the native population. In the Highlands, however, it is not anticipated that there will be any reduction in the amount of cotton produced by European planters. A letter has been sent to the Director of Agriculture for Nyasaland pointing out that the quality of Nyasaland cotton appears to have deteriorated during the past few seasons, more especially the native-grown cotton in the Port Herald and Chiromo districts, and suggesting that it might be worth while experimenting with new varieties of cottonseed.

A statement was submitted showing that the Association had sold 3,543 bales of cotton during the month.

REVIEW OF COTTON SPINNING YEAR.

Mr. John Kidger, of Oldham, has published his annual review of the working of the cotton-spinning companies of Oldham and district. The year, he says, will rank in the minds of those engaged in producing cotton yarns as one of the most difficult and perplexing periods for a long time back. Producers of some of the coarser counts which were required for making war materials have not perhaps fared so badly as others, but taking the business as a whole irregular and unsatisfactory results have been a feature. An examination of the returns of 100 companies which publish balance-sheets shows that no fewer than 58 show actual losses on the year's working amounting to a total of £144,820. The remaining 42, which made profits of £129,800, were mostly ring mill spinning firms and others producing the coarser counts of yarn. Taking the good, bad, and indifferent and reducing the whole to one huge concern with a paid up capital employed of £3,612,515, the net result is a loss of £15,022, or £150 per mill. Fortunately a fair number of companies had credit balances and reserve funds to draw upon, and with the help of these and profits made dividends have been distributed showing a mean average of 5 per cent., which is the lowest record percentage of the past four years.

Doubtless the main cause of the falling off of profits is the war. It is estimated that the output has suffered from 10 to 15 per cent. Another setback has been the increased cost of production of yarn. Of other circumstances may be mentioned the rise in coal, which may be put down at 40 per cent., strapping and leather 50 per cent., repairs and oil 20 per cent., each, and cartage and carriage 10 per cent. Last, but by no means the least, the mill operatives applied for a wages increase of 5 per cent., which was granted on appeal by the Committee on Production appointed by the Board of Trade. This was the first change in cotton mill operatives' wages since the five years' truce was signed in 1910.

The situation during the past six weeks, however, has shown signs of an improvement and the end of the year audits are expected to give more cheering returns One pleasing feature is that, in spite of the launching of the great War Loan at a tempting rate of interest, loan-holders in these cotton companies have shown no desire to change their investments. The withdrawals by holders of loans have been infinitesimal, especially when it is considered that over two millions of money are invested with cotton mills at short notice of call. This is one of those things that outside capitalists cannot understand, but it is evidence of confidence in the economical management of these limited companies. Moreover, a large percentage of the loans is held by shareholders who are not likely to cripple their share position.

SUEZ CANAL DUES AND EXCHANGE.

In connexion with the decision to raise the dues of the Suez Canal Company, it is worth remembering that British shipowners gain from the rise in the rate of the Paris exchange, since the dues are calculated in francs and payment is accepted in London. If payment in Egypt were insisted upon, the rate of exchange would be still 25f. 27½c. for the English sovereign, but the rate, which is always determined for periods of three months, now accepted in periods of three months, now accepted i London is 26f. 40c. This rate will be in force until the end of the year, when the question of the quotation for the period to the end of March will have to be considered. Shipowners are, indeed, sometimes inclined to inquire why they do not reap the full benefit of the rise in the rate on Paris—it is to-day 27f. 65c.—and the answer is that the company now loses on the exchange when remitting large sums to Egypt for wages and other payments, which have to be made in Egyptian currency. Its gain in remitting to Paris on the rate accepted from owners and its loss on remitting to Egypt practically counterbalance each other. The actual gain to shipowners on the present London quotation is the very distinct one of nearly ¼ per cent.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 6th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Sales of East Indian	..	—
,, Imports	..	14.000
Mid. Americans	..	8 35+7
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	unchgd 10.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..		Mar. 12.50— 4
		July 12.87— 2
New York Official noon call		Mar. 12.44—10
		July 12 82— 8
New Orleans 10 a.m ..		Mar. 12 34— 6
		July 12.80— 3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th Jany. 1916.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.	7.99	No Change.
Jan.-Feb.	7.99	
Feb.-Mar.	7.97	
Mar.-Apl.	7.95	
Apl.-May.	7.90	
May.-Jun.	7.85	
Jun.-Jul.	7.80	
Jul.-Aug.	7.75	
Aug.-Sep.	7.59	
Sep.-Oct.	7.41	
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	
Jan.-Feb.	7.21	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Monthr.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on closing prices.
Jan.	7.99	7
Jan.-Feb.	7.99	7
Feb.-Mar.	7.97	6
Mar.-Apl.	7 95	6
Apl.-May	7.90	6
May-June	7.85	6
June-July	7.80	6
July-Aug.	7.75	6
Aug-Sept.	7.59	6
Sept.-Oct.	7.41	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	7
Nov. Dec.	7.28	7
Dec. Jan.	7.24	9
Jan. Feb.	7.21	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5 95	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6 10	
,, ,, Fine	..	6 25	
,, Bhownuggar, Good M.G.		6 39	+ 5
,, ,, Fully Good		6 54	
,, ,, Fine	..	6 69	
M. G. No. 1 Comra Good	..	6 45	
,, ,, Fine	..	6 75	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.60	
,, ,, "Fully Good"	..	7.75	+10
,, ,, "Fine"	..	7.90	
,, Scinde Good	..	5 95	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6 10	+ 5
,, ,, Fine	..	6.25	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York, March	12.50
Previous closing price	12.58
Futures at New York, July	12.89
Previous closing price	12.93
Spot Cotton at New York	12.45
Previous price	12.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00
Previous price	12.00
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.34
Previous price	12.42
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.81
Previous price	12.86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/4
Demand Bills	4.76.85
Silver Commercial Bars	56 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 6th

Bar Silver Spot	26⅞unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Continent buying and India selling,	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C 4

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅝unchgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of about	£200,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 6th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	51,100,000	Dec.	400,000
Public Deposits .	58,200,000	Inc.	8,500,000
Other do.	105.800,000	Dec.	6,200,000
Govt. Securities .	32.800,000	No change.	
Other do.	114,700,000	Inc.	2.600,000
Notes and Gold .	34,400,000	Dec.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 21% of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 5th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
January	20/6
July September	22 6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
January	20/7½
July-September	22/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
January	18/9
July-September,	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. January	18/10½
July-September,	20/1½

Tone.—Nothing doing.

London, Jan. 6th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
January	20/3
July-Sept.	22/6
Raw Java, C & F. Bombay and Karachi	
January	20/4½
July-Sept	22/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
January	18 9
July-Sept.	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi January	18/10½
July-Sept.	20/1½

Tone.—Quiet.

London, Jan. 6.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., paid.	8 1/3
Toria Rapseed, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	66

London, Jan. 6.

LINSEED:

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Jan.-Feb., paid.	75

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb., Hull paid.	£13-15-0

London, Jan. 6.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs., Jan.-Feb., sellers.	65
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs., sellers for March.	63/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, sellers for Feb., paid including war risk.	65/6
Victorian, sailer for Feb., paid including war risk.	65/6
New South Wales, sailer for Feb., paid including Warrisk.	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. sellers.	46/6

London, Jan. 6.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., seliers.	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	63/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	4/1
Ceylon Rubber, Plantation First Lanex Crepe, Feb.-Mar.	4/3 to 4/3½

London, Jan. 6.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£108
Standard Cooper G.M.B.	£91
Copper Braziers.	£118
Yellow Metal.	13¾
Hard Spelter, nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs., C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool.	£25-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4-18-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay, Canal, nominal.	

London, Jan. 6.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs	27.83
Previous Price	27.80

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925—1928	£89½
Previous Price	£89½
4½ per cent. 1925—1945	£97½
Previous Price	£97 3/8

London, Jan. 6.

Consols 2½ per cent.	58 7/8
Previous Price	59
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	52¼
Previous Price	52¼
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan)	80¾
Previous Price	80¾
Government Securities 3 per cent. ...	69¼
Previous Price	69¼

London, Jan. 6.

MAILS.

The Bombay Mails delivered here to-day.

New York Jan. 6.

Demand Bills	4.77.75

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly C 19

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The market in the forenoon ruled quiet but steady, with Broach quoted at about 294.

At Colaba rates advanced Re. 1, but so far only a moderate business has been reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 222½.

Fine Akola January 266.

Good Broach April 295.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY-QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Broach ..	301 ..		294	Apr. 1916
M G. Bengals ..	230/1	2.3	..	Jan. 1916
M G Bengals ..	235/6	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G Sind Punjab ..	226	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Blandesh ..	243	231	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	283/4	..	..	,,
M G. Nagpore ..	283/4	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khem..	265/6	..	..	,,
M.G. ,, ..	265	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Gomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference.
Khandesh ..	104,509	16,856 pl.	87,653
Central India ..	23,469	2,245 pl.	21.224
Barsi & Nagar ..	62,146	7,007 pl.	55,069
Berar	182,123	55,005 pl.	127,118
Central Provinces	41,032	27,831 pl.	13 201
Compta & Dharwar ..	41,557		
North-Westerns.	25,631		
Coconada.	6,564	16,745 pl.	66,612
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dhollera	36,920	5,874 pl.	31,046
Broach	6,786	99 pl.	6,687
Rajputana ..	2 ,032		
N. W. Prov. ..	210,541	106,618 pl.	206,841
Sind-Punjab. ..	79,886		
Persian ..	377	21 pl.	356
American ..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	171	447 —	276
Other Sorts ..	1,968	788 pl.	1,180
Total ..	856,567	239,626 pl.	616,741

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 7th, 1916.—3-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	234	224	..	Ready
,,	248	236	226	..	,,
Bengals (M.G.)	..	231	223	..	25th Jan.'16.
,,	..	236	224	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	224	214	..	Ready
,,	..	225	215	..	2nd Jan. 16.
,,	..	230	220	..	25th March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	246	234	..	Ready
,,	..	242	230	..	2nd Jan.'16.
,,	..	245	233	..	25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	250	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	270	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	266	253	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	25th Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm	..	268	260	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.	..	264	254	..	25th Jan.'16.
,,	..	265	257	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	Ready
,,	..	267	259	..	25th Jan.'16.
,,	..	269	261	..	25th March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G	..	276	268	..	Ready
Veotmal (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	,,
,,	..	282	274	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	..	289	281	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	289	281	..	Ready
,,	..	285	..	..	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	303	..	..	Feb-March
,,	..	301	..	295	25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	242	230	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	268	Ready O. C.
Dawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	280	Ready O. C
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	280	Ready O. C.
,,	..	..	..	254	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	Ready O. C.
,,	..	..	..	..	,,

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise Rated) "Saitha Terms," i.e. Inclusive of 8 annas per case of Assortment allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th January 1915:—

Cotton	15,365 Bales.
Wheat	8,404 cwts.
Linseed	3,413 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	103 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,550 ,,
Groundnuts	5,757 ,,
Castorseed	811 ,,
Rice	42,120 ,,
Myrabollams	753 ,,
Cottonseed	19,335 ,,
Gram	190 ,,
Joowar	2,164 ,,
Barley	416 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 7th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Feelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Feelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Feelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Feelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13	0
Linseed May	9	4	6
Feelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Feelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan	42	0	0
Feelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jar.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d.
	Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13 32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13 32d.
	Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	142½
Do. Shanghai	159
60 d-s. Yokohama	154¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12 0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24 10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0 0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-7-0.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any fluctuations worth recording. The tone was slightly weak.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak but before close the rates recovered.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids opened at Rs. 495, but closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 433½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,340, moved up to Rs. 1,552½ but closed at Rs. 1,332½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,035 to Rs. 1,045.

Nagpoors were placed at Rs. 1,917½. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,470. Kohinoors at Rs. 642½ and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 800.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 305.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 218.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 108. Deferred opened at Rs. 278, declined to Rs. 275 but closed at Rs. 281.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 116.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were quoted at Rs. 404 (sellers.).

Kamvi Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 107.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 223½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95 (long-dated.).

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Jan. 6th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 9 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4 15 0
Anchor Cases per case	5 1 0
Shell Cases per case	5 8 0

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN SHIPPING CASE

An important decision affecting shipowners and charterers of vessels was given by Mr. Justice Sankey in the King's Bench Division in mail week. The Modern Transport Company, Litmited, West Hartlepool, brought an action against the Duneric Steamship Company for an injunction to restrain them employing the s.s. Duneric otherwise than in the terms of a charter party arranged between plaintiffs and defendants. Plaintiffs had arranged to charter the steamship for a period of twelve months at a hiring of £2,350 per month. They took possession of the vessel on April 15. On June 11 the steamship was requisitioned by the Admiralty for Government work, and the amount paid for hire was £1,220 14s. per month. A dispute arose as to whether the plaintiffs were liable to pay for the hire during the five months the ship was in the possession of the Admiralty. Plaintiffs ceased their payments, and after the vessel was given up by the Government in November defendants refused to allow the plaintiffs the use of the vessel. Defendants contended that plaintiffs had neglected to make regular payment of the amount due for hiring, and that they were justified in withdrawing the vessel from the plaintiffs' service. They counterclaimed for £3,627 0s. 9d. as balance of the hiring money alleged to be due from plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in giving judgment, stated that it had been contended by the plaintiffs that as the requisition was made by the Admiralty on the owners there had been a total failure of consideration and no hire was due during the time the vessel was employed by the Government. He did not think that this contention was sound. There was no failure of consideration. He thought the true view was that the owners granted the use of the ship subject to the "restraint of princess." The exception clause included such events as perils of the sea and the "restraint of princes." If the vessel had been delayed by peril of the sea or by an Admiralty embargo the hiring would not cease in such period. He held that the plaintiffs were liable to pay during the time the vessel was requisitioned by the Admiralty, and that they were entitled to receive the sum paid by the Admiralty. He also found that the defendants were not entitled to withdraw the vessel from the plaintiffs, and he granted the injunction with costs. Judgment was entered accordingly. A stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE AGAUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a free Gift our price £3 Lady's Silver Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

WAR RISK.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

At the High Court on Thursday Mr. Justice Fletcher concluded the hearing of the suit brought by Hari Singh Nehal Chand against Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., in connection with war insurance risk.

Counsel for the plaintiff in opening the case said that this was a suit brought on two insurance policies and the claim was in respect of goods on board the steamer Rappenfels, a German boat belonging to the Hansa Line. She left Calcutta on the 2nd August, 1914, and was captured by the British warship Espeigle on the 8th August. The insured goods were 750 bales of jute sold to Messrs. Donald Campbell and Co. of St. Mary Axe, London.

The defendents in their written statement admitted that they had issued two certificates referred to by the plaintiff, and said that a restraint by the British Government must be taken to be excepted from perils insured against and therefore there was not any capture, seizure, arrest restraint or detention of goods. It was not the meaning and intent of the contract that the plaintiff firm should be insured or indemnified against the loss arising from capture by the orders of his Majesty's Government. The defendants further submitted that on or after the 4th August, 1914, the insured voyage became illegal and policies were avoidable and goods ceased to be covered by them.

After hearing arguments advanced on behalf of both parties his Lordship reserved judgment.

LABOUR ALLIANCE.

NEW TRADE UNION FORCE WITH 1,500,0 0 MEMBERS.

The Triple Industrial Alliance, with a total membership of 1,500.000 became an accomplished fact on December 9, when at a joint conference in London the full Executive Committees of the—

Miners' Federation of Great Britain

National Union of Railwaymen, and

National Transport Workers' Federation formally ratified an agreement between the three organisations for offensive and defensive trade union purposes.

This combination will be the most powerful labour force ever brought together in the history of the organised workers' movement. The Miners' Federation contributes roughly 800,000 members, and the remaining 700,000 are almost equally divided between the two other unions.

The conference, which was private, lasted about three and a half hours.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Robert Smillie, who had presided, announced that the alliance had been established by unanimous resolution.

The following representatives were appointed to be office-bearers of the new organisation:—

Mr R. Smillie, president.

Mr. Harry Gosling, vice-president.

Mr. T. Ashton, secretary.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., treasurer.

A sub-committee was also formed. the president and secretary of each society being elected.

HOW THE TIDINGS CAME.

The Rev. Alexander Connell, who succeeded Ian Maclaren as minister of Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, preaching in London," says the "British Weekly,""told how the tidings of the war came to himself. He was living in a remote part of the Highlands, where news was difficult of access, and uncertainty deepened the sombre anxiety of these critical and unforgettable days.

'The first strong grip on my heart of that great happening was when I saw a solitary horseman in full war array riding by the shore. He had come from a rude hamlet near Cape Wrath, and was going to join his brethren in this conflict of races. That lonely horseman was a symbol, not only of the unity which in our hearts becomes ever deeper and more assured, but of the rich stream of life flowing from every strath and hamlet, from every colony and island, where our Scottish kinsmen have found a home.'

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
Prices on application.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and new yourself. A 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Students' Social Union, Annual General Gathering, A. D'Silva School, Dadar, 5 p.m.
The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Lecture on Hindu University, Empire Theatre, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Bombay University Senate Meeting.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

SUNDAY, January 9.

Their Excellencies return to Bombay from Sind Tour.
Congratulatory Meeting in honour of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 4-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, Mrs. Naidu's Opening Address, Prarthana Mandir Hall, 9 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Snadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Jany. 8.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January, as follows:—

To-day January, 8th, "A" and "C" Troops, Jetty End, Alexandra Dock 7 a.m.

January 14th, "B" and "D" Troops.
January 22nd, "A" and "C" Troops.

Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and Members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.).

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "D" Troop, on Sunday morning next, the 9th instant. The Troop Leader to arrange for 8 members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station, 7-5 a.m.

2/Lieut., A. E. Baird, having returned from leave resumed the duties of Acting Adjutant from to-day.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January, 8.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings instead of Wednesdays, in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays, January, 9th and 16th.

Officers Commanding Companys, who can arrange for practice of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Miniature Range:—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

January, 7.

No. 1.—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing 2nd January, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W H. Stubbs.

No. 2.—Parades.
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 8th instant at 7 a.m., for 6" B. L. Battery drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3.—Clothing.
All great coats and water bottles must be returned before 7th instant.

No. 9.—Addresses.
Any members who have changed their business or private addresses are returned to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January, 1916.

No. 11.—Strength.
The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from dates stated:—
No. 188 Sapper Gibbs from 24-12-15.
No. 156 Corpl. Christianson from 24-12-15.
No. 241 Sapper Leslie from 29-12-15.
No. 3, Company, KIRKEE.

No. 8.—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 9th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.
Sunday 9th instant at 9-30 a.m. Musketry Classification.
No. 4, Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 5.—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 9th idem at 9 a.m., Squad. Drill.
Sunday 9th idem at 10 a.m., Section Gun Drill.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, 9th instant, Distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-50 a.m., and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Sd/. J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

BAND AT BANDRA

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Sea Face to-morrow commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas.

March	Enterpe ..... W. Clark
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma
Waltz	Happy Days ..... W. Piercy
Two Steps. Alexandra Ragtime Band.	
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ..... Godfrey
Rusia ...	Polo Rusa Dance ... J. M. Masud
Piccolo Solo...	The Deep Blue Sea... A. Morrell
Galop	Champagne ..... C. Schirbel

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway, Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens, (With Admission Fee), this evening, from 5-45 to 7-30 p.m.

March	The Palace ..... Finck
Overture	Le Trumpette ..... Bazin
Valse	Donau Wellen ..... Ivanovici
Serenade	O Solo Mio ..... Capua
Selection ...	On English Songs ... Myddleton
Desert Journey....	On the Road to Zag-A-Zig..... Finck
Intermezzo	Salome ..... Lorraine
Two Step ...	Everybodys Doing it Now... Berlin

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers are booked to sail by the s.s. Caledonia to-morrow:

Sister Frances Anne Mr H Bomford I.C.S., Sister Mary Evelyn, Mr A C F rd, Mr A W Forster, Mrs Forster and child, Rev J and Mrs Fryer, Mr M D Goculdas, Miss M Gough, Miss Hick, Mrs E Holt-Miller, Mr C Jambon, Mrs T H M Knight, Rev W E and Mrs Lant, Mr Duncan Macfadyen, Mrs Maclean, Mr W Miller, Mr C H Murray, Miss Pearce, Mrs Potter and child, Miss M A Rutherford, Miss Sage, Sister Mabel Theresa, Mr F J Varley, Mr J W Williams, Mrs Wilson, Dr J C Lemos, Mr J Sladon I.C.S., Miss Sladon, Mr A Hirst, Mr B Delbourgo, Miss M A Pearce, Mr Cummuskey, Mr N McLeod, S Skirk, Mr W Mumford, Mrs M Gildea and infant, Mr J Smart, Mr J Elder, Mr V N Rowsell, Mrs Kay, Mrs Smith.

"YOUNG INDIA".

Mr. Kanailal M. Munshi asks us to state that he has resigned the joint-editorship of "Young India."

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Mooltan with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of December 1915, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 2475. Among them the number of new admission was 416. The average daily attendance was 80.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION, DADAR.

The Annual General Gathering and prize-distribution ceremony of the Union will take place this evening at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the A. D'Silva School, Dadar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and give away the prizes.

DR JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

A congratulatory meeting in honour of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London), will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sabha, Mr. L. N. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "The place after death according to Vedas and Upanishadas" to-morrow at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Moral Instruction Class for students of the Middle School to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the New English School, C. P. Tank, when students of any vernacular or anglo-vernacular school are allowed to attend.

THE STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

The Students' Brotherhood will re-open its sessions to-morrow at 9 a.m., when the opening address will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY

A meeting of the Law Debating Society will be held to-morrow at Angre's Wadi at 4 p.m. (B. T.), when Mr. C. M. Patel will deliver a lecture on "The Usefulness of the Legal Profession and Its Difficulties," Prof. Kane will preside. All law students are invited to attend the meeting.

SKATING RINK DANCE.

The success of the previous dance has no doubt induced the Rink management to announce another similar event for to-night. A very attractive dance programme has been arranged. Confetti, the aid to merriment, will be freely distributed so that those attending may anticipate an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY TU ENTS' UNION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will give an address to the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. The Principal will be in the chair.

Admission is confined to members of the Union and their guests.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, an attack and a death each being reported from the Market, Fanaswadi and Khetwadi sections. There were five cases of small-pox but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 98 of 1914. The number of rats caught was 3,170, out of which 27 were found to be plague-stricken.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. R. D. Chinoy, L. M. & S., will deliver lectures on First Aid in a Class to be organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association from Sunday next the 9th inst., in the rooms of the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Elphinstone High School premises, Second floor. The course will consist of only eight lectures and the class is open for persons of all communities. No fees are received for this very useful instruction.

MAKING OF SPECTACLE LENSES.

It will interest our readers to know that the manufacturing of spectacle lenses was until recently unknown in India. Almost all opticians in this country merely used to import optical lenses and all other accessories of the spectacle line. The manufacturing of these lenses was first introduced in India by Messrs. Baliwala and Homi, the famous opticians of this city. They started a large electric optical factory, equipping it with the latest appliances and the most up-to-date devices. The factory now produces high class spectacle lenses which for accuracy and exactitude could hold their own against any high class imported spectacle lense.

The need of such high class optical lenses has been felt and their worth appreciated by such enlightened personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Dadar, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S. who among others, have borne testimony to the excellence of Messrs. Baliwalla and Homi's lenses, which previously had to be sent for from England or America.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The Honorary Secretary of the Orphanage acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the Institution:—

Sheth Gurmukhrai Sukhanand for defraying the expenses of grain for a month and a half, Rs. 1,200; Sheth Valabhdas Ranchordas in honour of his son's birth for 2 khandies of rice, Rs. 116 12; Sheth Tribhovundas Vurjivundas in honour of his son's marriage, Rs. 101; a gentleman, Rs. 101; Sheth Pragji Surji for a feast of rice-pudding, Rs. 99-5; Sheth Maganlal Himatram for rice, Rs. 58-6; Sheth Jamnadas Khushaldas in memory of his son, Rs 51; Mr. H. K. Santoke as per suggestion of Sheth K. M. Jhaveri, the learned Second Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, in suit No. 22965 of 1915, Manekbai Vijbenkandas v/s. Haridas Permanand, Rs. 50; Sheth Kalianji Damodar in honour of his grand-daughter's marriage, Rs. 40; Sheth Zaverchand Dayabhai of Broach, Rs. 25. For grain as Dewali contribution:—Sheth Hirji Jetha and Co., Rs. 109-15-3; Sheth Thakershi Hirji, Rs. 109-15-3; Sir Vissonji Trikumji, Kt., Rs. 98-11; Sheth Purshotam Dharamshi, Rs. 49-5-6 and miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 209-4-9.

PASSPORTS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

Persons desiring passports are reminded that the following authorities in India have been empowered to grant passports:—

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras; The Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department; The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa; The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma; The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Assam; The Chief Commissioner, Delhi; The Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; The Hon. the Resident in Mysore, The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan; The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; The Hon. the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province; The Resident at Baroda; The Resident in Nepal; The Resident in Kashmir; The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Coorg; The Commissioner in Sind; The Political Resident, Aden.

It is very desirable that persons coming from upcountry should procure passports from the above authority of the local Government of the area in which they are residents.

Difficulties occur when such persons apply for passports in Bombay where there are no means of properly identifying them.

MAHI KANTHA NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SADRA, Jan. 5.

The cold weather season has now really begun. The Political Agent, Colonel Carter returned to Sadra on account of illness of Mrs. Carter. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Asana, she is now progressing slowly and it is hoped that she will be well soon.

Quite the most successful party was given yesterday by the Mahi Kantha Tennis Club to Dr. Asana, the Medical Officer of the Agency at the Ferris Pavilion under the presidency of Colonel Carter. Dr. Asana will very shortly proceed to Alibag where he has been transferred as Civil Surgeon. He will be much missed by many friends in official and social circles. A prominent sportsman, an experienced and able surgeon and a genial companion, he is one whom Sadra will not find it easy to replace.

Messrs. Nasarwanji Bezonji, Odhavjibhai and Pathak spoke at length suitable to the occasion praising the work of Dr. Asana and expressed their sorrow at his departure. Colonel Carter, the Political Agent, endorsed every word of the speakers and while eulogising the work of the doctor, did not forget Mrs. Asana who, also, he said deserved the best thanks of all for her many sided activities. He laid stress on the most prominent characteristic of Dr. Asana viz. his thorough devotion to duty and the accuracy with which he went into the minutest details of each and every department he had under him. The Scott College, Victoria Library, Tennis Club, and other institutions were all benefited by his advice and experience.

Mahi Kantha rejoices that Government has been pleased to confer on the Maharana Saheb of Danta a salute of 9 guns as a mark of personal distinction.

The installation of the Thakore Saheb of Idol has been fixed for the 21st February next.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Ootacamund from the south to the north on Friday morning between 6 40 and 7 a.m. The shock is reported by several residents living within the radius of one mile to have lasted over 10 seconds.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A GOLD BANGLE TRICK.

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Haria Vithal, a Hindu was charged by Sergt. Longman with cheating one Bhagia Raghu in respect of a gold ear-ring valued at Rs. 18.

While the complainant was going to his work on the 13th ultimo along the Parel Road, he was met by the accused and another man at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, who engaged him in conversation. In the meantime another man who was going in front of the complainant dropped a packet on the road, which the accused picked up, and the complainant was prevented by him from informing the passerby that he had lost a packet. The man, however, came back and informed the complainant that the packet contained a gold bangle belonging to his master, which was worth Rs. 300. The accused and his companion denied any knowledge of the packet and the man went away. The accused then opened the packet and showed the complainant a gold bangle and proposed to him that they should share it among them and as a surety for it he asked his companion to give a gold ring which he had. They also removed an ear-ring from the complainant's person as surety on his behalf. He then handed the bangle to the complainant and asked him to wait in Reay Road till he brought the Rs. 300 to be divided among the three. It was arranged that the complainant should get his Rs. 100 and his ear-ring back in exchange for the bangle. They then left and the accused after waiting for a long time perceived that he was cheated and that the bangle was an imitation one and complained to the Police. The accused and his companion tried to play the same game with one Vithoba Kushaba who complained to a policeman who was standing there, seeing which the accused ran away and while doing so dropped his handkerchief which contained another bangle. The accused was chased and arrested, but his companions ran away.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused to one years' rigorous imprisonment observed that frauds of this type were known in the Police Court since the last fifteen years and their renewal must be severely checked as these men were swindling unsophisticated labourers.

The accused was then charged with attempting to cheat Vithoba Kushala, and the Magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused. He was therefore discharged.

ALLEGED RECEIVING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Butterfield charged Jivanji Ranchhodji, a student, with dishonestly receiving and retaining 683 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 13,680, belonging to Baber Govind, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Velinker and Kapadia defended the accused.

The case arose out of a theft committed on board the steamer Pandua.

The Magistrate said the facts were not sufficient to enable him even to frame a charge of retaining stolen property. There was nothing to bring home either the receipt or retention of the goods by the accused. Under the circumstances the Magistrate thought he must give the benefit of the doubt to the accused and discharge him.

THEFT OF A HAND-BAG.

OLD OFFENDER GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sergeant Frost charged Rupchand Harichand, a Hindu, with the theft of a hand-bag, containing cash and siver articles, collectively valued at Rs. 28.

It appeared from the evidence that Miss Bodycot, residing in Queen's Mansions, was going in a gharry towards MacAlpin's establishment in the Fort, on Thursday morning when the accused put his hand out and snatched the hand-bag, which was in the gharry. He ran away but was chased by passers-by and seized. He was convicted and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

TIPSTERS AT VARIANCE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, M. A. Lakhapatty, publisher of race tip books charged his late partner, E. Ebrahim, with cheating.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and the defendant by Mr. Chhatrapati.

It was alleged by the complainant that he was publishing race tip books in English and in Gujarati, both in Poona and Bombay since the year 1912 and the accused published race tip books on the 11th December 1915 in which the words "M. A. Lakhapatty" were printed in such a way as to deceive the public into believing that they were buying Lakhapatty's race tip books. The complainant also alleged that the boys who vended the books in the Streets described them as Lakhapatty's race cards.

When the case came for hearing before the Magistrate it was stated that the accused had given satisfactory explanation which was accepted by the complainant, whereby the accused had agreed not to use any more the words "M. A. Lakhapatty, his late partner" in the books, entries, handicaps and scratchings, hereafter. The case was, therefore, withdrawn.

A CASE OF BAD LIVELIHOOD.

MAGISTRATE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

During the hearing of a case against a political suspect, Mohan, who was being prosecuted for bad livelihood, the defence pleader stated that the accused carried on a washing business and had Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 with him. The Police Sub-Inspector deposed that the accused's landlady showed him G. C. notes for Rs 120 which the accused gave her for safe custody.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate:—It cannot be said he has no ostensible means of livelihood. You had better enquire into this case and see if you have anything against the accused. I do not think there is. You would do well to withdraw the charge if you find that you have no evidence. These cases are becoming a scandal and must be put a stop to. I had to discharge an accused the other day who was also sent up for bad livelihood. Please inform the gentleman in charge of these cases that the accused are only to be sent up for trial if there is evidence against them.

The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 17th instant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-14.—Kanga & S. Ambashanker Gowrishankar, v. Puree & Co., a nrm. Short D & D.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singa Bahadur, K C S I, v. M B Kalaskar, Ard H D & Co.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr., G H Dalal, Jen M & S.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S. Tullockchand Hooloschanda, a firm, v. Abraham E Jakaham, Ard H D & Co.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

679-15.—Surajmal & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

1019-15.—Captain & V. Vassonji Sojpal, v. Poonjabai, widow, Dastur & Co.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jivanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal. List A.
(Attorneys.)

767-12.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kikabhai Rajabally v. Amanbai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co., 21-12-15.

964-13.—Patell & Ezekiel, Khatizabai, widow, v. Mahomed Hoosein Abdul Hoosein, & anr, 21-12-15.

579-63.—Little & Co, Harjiwan Virji & ors, v. Ranchordas Cathanji, & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, 11-11-15.

C C 1443-15.—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prithiviraj, a firm, v. Mirjamal Gajanand, a firm, Patell & Ezekiel, 17-12-15.

779-05.—Motichand & D, Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors, v. Vishnoo Narhari Lanke, & ors, Matubhai J & M, 20-12-15.

698-15.—Madh K & Ch, Multanchand Busdeodas, a firm, v. Rambillas Sagaeschand, a firm, Patell & Ez., 23-12-15.

O S 1887-15.—Malvi H M R, Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, 3-12-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & Co, In the James Greaves Mills Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), v. George Miller, Petitioner, For application.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & Co, In Re the Empress Spg. & Wg. Co, Ld, (now in Voluntary Liquidation, v. George Miller, Petitioner, Payne & Co., For application.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & Co, In Re the Connaught Mills Co, Ld, (now in Voluntary Liquidation, v. George Miller, Petitioner, For application.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII off 1913.—Craigie B & Co, In Re the Connaught Mills Co, Ltd, (now in Voluntary Liquidation, v. George Miller, Petitioner, For application.

App No. 41-14-741-13.—Payne & Co, Bibi Shah Jahan Begam, v. Essa Sulleman Patka, Ardesir H D & Co, 13-12-15.

722-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Jesung Daloo, v. Gurdalsing Gulabsingh, a firm, Madhowji K & Ch, 16-12-15.

S S 973-13.—Jehangir M & H, Jerup Teja & Co, v. Kumbbar Khimji Tukhwani, Pandia & Co, 21-12-15.

1032-10.—Wadia G & Co, Harivalabhdas Kashidas v. Kanyalal Jeynarayen, & ors, Tyabji D & Co, 23-12-15.

218-15.—Little & Co, Vijangji Gajaji & Co, v. Thakar Harjiwan Virji Bengali, Mulji & Th, 6-1-16.
For Dismissal.

248-15.—Edg G W & Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas v. The Eastern Bank, Ld, & anr, Wadia G & Co.
For Consent Decree.

880-14.—Daph F & D, Chaganlal Virchand v. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Sethna, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Un P & P.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V. Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

VILLAGERS CAPTURE DACOITS.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A press communiqué states:—On the 18th November, 1914, a gang of trans-frontier dacoits made a raid on the village Nurpur Shahan, Rawalpindi District, and broke into the house of a sahukar. The people of the village who were, however, prepared for them, surrounded the house and shut up four of the dacoits inside. These eventually broke out armed with revolvers and knives but were captured by the villagers and are now undergoing sentences of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In recognition of the courageous behaviour and public spirit of the villagers the Government of India have, on recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, sanctioned an assignment in perpetuity to the shrine of Bari Latif Shah, of the land revenue of the whole of Nurpur Shahan village. The present assessment of the village is Rs. 800 of which Rs. 737 was previously released in favour of the shrine His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has also sanctioned a cash grant of Rs. 1 000 to be spent on the shrine to the existence of which in their village the inhabitants attribute their successful resistance to the dacoits.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. A 4

DARING ESCAPE OF A LIFE CONVICT.

JUMPS FROM MOVING TRAIN IN FETTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The East Indian Railway police are enquiring into the daring escape of a Punjabi life convict from a running train at Chinsurah. It is reported that three Punjabi convicts were being conveyed from the Alipore jail to Bareilly by 17-Up passenger train in a third class carriage of the old pattern. A head constable and two constables of the Bengal police were escorting them, their hands and legs being in fetters. The head constable was occupying a compartment next to the one in which the convicts and the two constables were travelling and the compartment on the other side was empty. When the train left the Chinsurah station after midnight, the doors of the convicts' compartment were locked and when the train attained speed, the two constables found that one of the convicts had snapped his handcuffs and was climbing up the railings between the two compartments with the intention of squeezing through the small opening between the railings and the top of the railway carriage. Before the constables could move, the other two convicts, who had not succeeded in breaking their fetters, attempted to follow the first. The constables turned their attention to the last two men whom they seized. But in the meantime the first man had passed into the empty compartment. The head constable opened the door of his compartment to come to the aid of the constables; at the time the first convict jumped out of the train, and the head constable jumped out in pursuit of him; but he sustained serious injuries. The train was stopped but no trace of the escaped convict with his legs still in fetters, could be found.

HEALTH FROM THE PINE WOODS.

THE GREAT VALUE OF PEPS FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS.

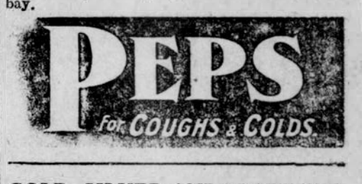
The lung healing properties of pine-forest air are well known By the aid of science, the curative breath of the pine-woods has been brought to our homes in the form of pleasant tablets, called Peps.

If you suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, or any other throat, lung, or chest ailments, you will find Peps just the safe, sound, and rational remedy you need.

Mr. D. S. McGill, of 51/1, Karaya Road, Ballygung, Calcutta, writes:—"I have given Peps a good trial, and must say that they certainly get to the root of the evil in cases of coughs, colds, and chest troubles. The weather here at the commencement and end of the Cold Season is very trying, so that throat complaints and colds are very prevalent. I have used Peps throughout these periods whenever I felt irritation in my throat or other indications of a cold coming on, and I have always found that Peps give immediate relief and prevent a development of the ailment.

"An old man here who has suffered for years from bronchitis informs me that Peps always prove very beneficial."

Here is strong evidence of the undoubted value of Peps for coughs, colds, and chest troubles. The rich Pine vapours liberated when a Peps tablet is sucked, enter every nook and cranny of the air-passages and lungs, soothing and strengthening the tissues. Of all chemists at Re. 1 per bottle, or direct from Kemp & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.



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Old jewellery, Watches, Chains, Nibs, Bangles, Embroideries, Coins, and any other thing containing Precious Metals, PURCHASED FOR CASH.

Bullion and Alloys of every description. SUPPLIED.

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613

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too.

A 2

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C 20

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NO MOSQUITOES
WILL WORRY
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DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and, other germs.
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THE G.P.O. THEFT CASE.

ACCUSED GETS NINE MONTHS.

MAGISTRATE COMPLIMENTS THE POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate passed sentence in the case in which Inspectors Taki and Fuller charged Kavasji Nowroji, first assistant treasurer at the General Post Office, with theft as a servant, of Rs. 39,000 from the safe of the Post Office. Mr. N. N. Saher defended the accused.

The Magistrate said he had given most anxious consideration to the whole case, in determining the sentence. The accused was in a posiion of great trust and responsibility, of which he was fully aware on account of the security he had given. On the other hand he had to consider that the accused was a young man, that he had been married for the last two years, that perhaps he was not in good health and that by his act he had ruined all prospects of getting a lucrative appointment hereafter. The accused had duplicate keys in his possession for two years, and this militated against the contention that he had committed the offence under a sudden impulse of temptation. At the same time this fact showed how he must have struggled within himself against doing wrong, for such a long time and resisted the temptation of committing theft, to which the possession of the keys and an easy access to the safe constantly exposed him. These were the considerations which moved him as a magistrate to temper justice with mercy. He thought the same thing had struck Mr. Murtrie when he said it came like a surprise to him that Kavasji should have fallen a victim to temptation. Under the circumstances the Magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of the latter, to six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate added that Inspectors Taki, Petigara and Fuller deserved great praise for the quickness with which they had acted and for the way in which they had detected the crime.

DACOITY AT GAYA.

RS. 10,000 LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

A Gaya correspondent writes:—

A daring dacoity was committed in the house of a 'tatwa' (dealer in 'tassur' cloth) of the Manpore quarter of the town when cash and moveables to the value of about Rs. 10,000 were looted. At about seven in the evening a number of persons in police uniform entered the house and managed to clear away with their booty with the aid of rifles and pistols before any help could be rendered by the neighbours or the police. The man had to submit to the commands of the dacoits to surrender his articles and to keep silence till they went away. The Police are making enquiries.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Last evening the City Coroner, Mr. F. K. Dobin, and a jury held an inquest touching the death of a constable, Kalip Pathuk, who was shot dead by two unknown political suspects. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of murder by some unknown persons.

Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent wth effect from the 1st December, 1915.

£200,000 BUILDING FOR THEOSOPHISTS

VAST EDIFICE AT BLOOMSBURY.

Difficulties attending the construction of the vast edfice in Bloomsbury, which is to be the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, have now been overcome. When the building is completed, it will have cost £200,000 instead of £40,000 as originally contemplated.

Three years and a half have elapsed since the scheme was initiated. The builders' lock-out accounted for a delay of 12 months after a portion of the place had been erected, and then the war and other matters stopped the resumption of work.

New building operations have recommenced, and St. Pancras Borough Council, with whom Mrs. Besant entered into an agreement regarding the closing of certain thoroughfares, has been informed that the financial difficulty has been removed, as a wealthy person has come forward and agreed to complete the building.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The Administration Report of Burma for last year just issued shows that total receipts were Rs. 907 lakhs of which 357 and 550 lakhs to the Provincial funds. The and 550 lakhs to the Provincial fund. The total expenditure was 673 lakhs of which 77 lakhs were on the Imperial account. The province received only 46 lakhs from the Imperial Exchequer against a contribution of 357 lakhs.

MADRAS VAKILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your interesting Notes in Friday's issue on the unique distinction that has been achieved by vakils in Madras might perhaps be supplemented in one or two respects. That distinction consists not alone in their securing high legal appointments reserved elsewhere for Members of the English Bar and Advocates: they have, furthermore, secured the complete abrogation of the rules which, again elsewhere, accord to the so-called superior branch of the Bar a preferential treatment, in respect of "audience" in courts. The vakils in Madras, unlike their confreres elsewhere, have access to every side of the High Court,—Original, Insolvency Criminal Sessions and Criminal Appellate Benches. The system which obtains in Calcutta, whereby a veteran lawyer of the calibre of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, is excluded from the Original Side, in favour, it may be, of the rawest recruit to the English bar, had long since ceased to be operative in the "benighted" Presidency. Thanks to the far-seeing policy pursued by Sir Arthur Collins and Sir George Parker, these irritating distinctions have been completely swept away, with, as is now universally acknowledged, the most beneficial results. Elsewhere, the High Courts are less instruments of Justice than of extordion. The Original Side on the Calcutta High Court is sacred ground which a mere vakil dare not tread: it is the exclusive preserve of barristers and attorney with their long bills of costs—costs awarded on scale number this and that, which are a disgrace to the Calcutta High Court. Justice as administered on the Original Side of that Court, is *un*tempered with mercy to the unfortunate litigant: it is tempered with abundance of favour to barristers and attorneys. This is not meant to disparage these very estimable people, but the point is that even they are after all there to assist in the administration of Justice on behalf of the litigant public and not to make justice hard to obtain except at a prohibitive cost in money and at a sacrifice of time and patience which the ordinary litigant cannot afford. It is unnecessary to dwell on this aspect of the question: The movement for the establishment of a City Civil Court in Calcutta, which is believed to have received the support of the Bengal Government, is eloquent testimony on that behalf.

A further effect of the abolition of the differences between this and that side of the profession has been that the Madras vakil is perhaps both from an educational and forensic point of view far superior to the favoured section of the bar. The B.L. standard of the Madras University is perhaps higher than that accepted elsewhere. "Passes" are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, whereas in Calcutta, for instance, B.L.'s come in the battalions. Indigenous talent, nevertheless, has not been repressed in Madras while indigenous education has been raised to a level higher than the Inns of Court have yet aspired to attain, what with their term-keeping and dinner-eating and the rest of the frivolous nonsense. How can men like Sir Rash Behari Ghose or Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar,—jurists of the highest eminence,—grow in an atmosphere surcharged with racial prejudice or maintained in the professional interests of a particular class of legal practitioners? Why should the State, or the High Courts, which purport to derive their judicial authority under Royal Charters, persist in maintaining these invidious distinctions? Where, for instance, does the Charter Act of 1833 come in? By all means insist on the highest educational qualifications but provide the facilities which would enable the best of our youth to show their capabilities. In this matter, Sir, Madras has set an example of straightforward dealing with indigenous talent which I commend to the attention of your readers.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

Jan. 7.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

112 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 6.

The prosecution evidence in the Benares conspiracy case is now reaching the end and the Crown will be able to close their case within a week. So far one hundred and twelve witnesses have been examined of whom six were approvers and one a discharged accused. It is expected that about two days will be taken in recording the statements of the accused and about ten days in recording the evidence of the defence witnesses who are said to be about fifty. Arguments will take about a week and thus it is hoped to finish the case by the end of this month.

THREAT OF A POLICE OFFICER.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN BENARES CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 6.

Mr. Nanavati, District Judge, has delivered judgment in the appeal of Biwal Chander Mukerji, a college student, who was convicted of threatening Inspector Mukerji, of the C.I.D., and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to be bound over in personal recognisance of Rs. 3,000 and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,500 each. His Honour has confirmed the conviction but varied the order of sentence by substituting a fine of Rs. 100 instead of three months' imprisonment. The lower court's order in all other respects is confirmed.

The Homeward mail which left Bombay on December 19 was delivered in London on Thursday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE AT TOWN HALL.

THREE GREAT ARTISTES' LAST APPEARANCE.

The performance last night at the Town Hall was better than ever and Mr. Blascheck, with Miss Austin and Madame de Sadow-Pittard have probably never appeared to greater advantage. The artistes were received with great enthusiasm and as to-night's entertainment is the last this talented trio will give in Bombay, it is to be hoped a bumper house will reward their efforts. Mr. Blascheck by request will recite several items from his immense repertoire, including Shakespeare, and give several new humourous sketches. Miss Austin in her last appearance here will render a number of attractive songs and duets with Mr. Blascheck. Madame de Sadow-Pittard will give a special piano recital which will include various masterpieces of well-known composers. This company's performances have been highly appreciated in Bombay and their tour in the Far East via Calcutta is certain to be a great success.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The great attraction at the Royal Opera House next week, beginning on Sunday, is an English Society Drama entitled "The Polo Champion." The Cinema Committee could not possibly have selected a film with a bigger drawing power than this one. The word "Society" means a great deal to the Englishman and he will go a long way to see a play of the George Alexander type which deals with the doings of people in the highest social stratum. In similar manner does the word "Sport" attract. What could be more thrilling than an exciting game of polo on the screen, especialy when more than the mere winning or losing of a game depends upon the issue? The educated Indian, too, will be peculiarly interested in the two compelling subjects woven into the "Polo Champion," so there will undoubtedly be a tale of "House Full" to tell at the end of the week.

The bill contains a long comedy, a specially vivacious "comic" and the Pathe Gazette in addition to the "big" film. Indeed, it is difficult to forecast which of all the numbers will gain most applause. The comedy, which has the salt of drama to savour it, is called "Too Rich," and offers ample opportunities for the very clever artists who appear in it. The comic film bears the title of "The Hidden Nest Egg," a title which conjures up many possible situations without in any way giving away the plot.

As usual, the orchestra has rehearsed special music for the films, so it is expected that another first-class programme will be enjoyed.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Fifteen thousand pounds is being spent to advertise Pearl White, the Pathe Star, who is appearing in "The Exploits of Elaine." Obviously to invest such an amount the kinema company must have confidence in the merits of this film actress. Who is Pearl White? To take the fanciful description of her, issued in America, she is "a girl of twenty, with extra large eyes green in the sunlight and dark violet in the gloaming and a mass of fair, wavy hair with touches of red in it." Miss White has had a most romantic history. After working with a travelling theatrical company she joined a circus. She stayed with the Circus several years as a bare-backed rider and it is to the physical training she experienced in that form of her life she owes her splendid health today. Tiring of circus existence she returned to the stage, playing, in her own words, "with some of the best and some of the worst companies in existence." It happened that her voice became overworked and needed a rest, so Pearl decided to look out for some picture work. Eventually she became associated with the Pathe studio. Her great chance came when it was decided to produce the serial film "The Exploits of Elaine." She was given the heroine's part and, as we shall see from the pictures when they are shown in this country, achieved a great success. Pearl White has the reputation of being the "nerviest" woman that ever worked in pictures. Which means that no film actress has ever had so much confidence in herself.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Popular characters in current fiction do not invariably make good upon the screen, for quite often as not they do not come up to the expectations of those who have read of their exploits in serials and short stories. The reason for this is simple. People have a knack of idealising their fictional heroes; they imagine them as super-men, instead of just everybody folk, perhaps a little above the ordinary. This train of thought is induced by the announcement that the most recent of the Sexton Blake films is to be screened from to-day at the above picture theatre. Now Sexton Blake is one of a small number of popular horoes in detective literature, and as such he naturally possesses a somewhat complex and pronounced personality. In some respects this kind of character is fairly easy of portrayal, but not so in this case, however, for Blake is not the ordinary common stamp of detective. He goes to work in his own way and the character of the man is admirably realised on the screen. We have no hesitation in saying that "The Great Cheque Fraud" (which by the way is the title of the film), is far and away the best of the Sexton Blake series so far produced. It simply bristles with excitement and typical adventures, not least among them being a narrow escape from death when the hero of the story is left in a house which is then set on fire, and from which he subsequently excapes. Later there is a sensational motor chase, from which Blake is flung as it is proceeding at full speed, and other incidents, such as the riding into the river of a motor cycle over which Blake has lost control. Throughout the story is excellently told, and there is a grip in it that will be fully appreciated by picture theatre audiences. Millions of people all over the world read every week adventures of Sexton Blake, and millions more will want to see his adventures on the screen. The Gaumont Graphic, with all the latest news from the seat of war and the usual comics are included in the programme.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Cavalry Branch, to be 2nd-Lieutenant:—E. L. Gavaghan.

Infantry Branch, to be Major:—A. G. Warburton.

Infantry Branch, to be 2nd-Lieutenant:—W. A. Ritchie, R. M. E. Brady, A. F. Ryan, F. H. Hebberd, A. E. Mould, J. Garry, J. M. Wilson, E. Graves, R. A. D. Elliot, W. R. S. Merley, E. W. Tennett, W. G. Morris, G. H. N. Pepper, E. M. St. G. Danith, H. S. Cooper, F. A. Pawson, W. T. Read, E. L. C. Hasill Wright, J. S. Tilley, P. M. J. Feilmann, F. W. Stewart, F. D. Mackinnon, C. P Winckler, J. I. N. Lentaigne, C. H. Hodding, F. Banister, R. G. Towens, A. G. Grant, G. S. W. Ross, J. A. Thorpe, F H. French.

Major H. S. Garratt, the 103rd Infantry, becomes Lieut-Colonel.

Lieutenants Malik Mamtaz Muhammad Khan, Kunwar Pirthe Singh and Bala Shahib Daphle of the Native Indian Land Forces, are promoted to be Captains.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Bell I.M.S., is appointed Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. R. A. Mant, I.C.S., becomes Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. G. H. B. Kerr is appointed a probationary Chaplain on the Rangoon establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major G. H. Anderson is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana.

Captain J. Gordon is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. J. H. White is reposted an Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway.

Messrs. G. A. R. Trimming and H. H. Saunders, officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class second.

A DANGEROUS ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is no doubt that the portion of the Girgaum Road, called the Chira Bazar, extending from Chandan Wadi to Cavel Street, is one of the narrowest, albeit the most crowded, thoroughfares in this city. Ever since the introduction of motors and electric trams, the unfortunate pedestrians have had to pay a heavy toll on this road owing to accidents, which are of frequent occurence there. It was only last Wednesday evening that another victim had had to pay the penalty. The poor man was knocked down by a passing taxi throwing him on to the tram line, and immediately after a tram car helped to pack him off to the next world after being removed to the hospital where he expired. As I said, the road is very narrow and there is no foot-path on either side. Besides, a lot of vegetable sellers are allowed to ply their trade on one side of the road, encroaching upon some of its portion which would have been available for the foot-passengers. This nuisance certainly adds very much to the risk to life the pedestrians run on this particular site. Under these circumstances, it is high time that the authorities concerned should stop these vegetable sellers from occupying any portion of the road for their business, especially in the mornings and evenings when the foot traffic is very heavy on it. Moreover, the speed, at which the motor cars at times fly on this road, appears, at least to non-motorists, to be very high and dangerous. Could no further limit be put on their speed, at least when using this narrow portion of the Girgaum Road?—Yours etc.

A. X. D.

Bombay, January, 7th, 1916.

CONQUERORS, BUT CONQUERED.

In all the central and southern portions of Serbia the population has been told to stay in their homes lest, like the northern portions, these should be given up to loot and plunder," writes Rev. Nicholas Velinisovic in the "Weekly Dispatch." "Hence the civil authorities in the towns and the bishops have remained. True, some 700,000 of the people have fled from the occupied districts—some to Albania, some to Greece, some to Italy, and others even to Paris but there are still four millions of the population in the conquered territory, and these will remain just as the Belgian have done in Brussels and Antwerp.

Judging from the stories of German and Austrian prisoners brought over by the refugees I was able to examine in Paris, the rank and file of the enemy know, however, that occupation does not mean conquest.

They all report that the men are weary of the war. They are apathetic—nay, even melancholy, so much so that the Serbs could not help feeling a certain kind of sympathy for them, as if they were fellow-victims. They are the conquerors, they say, but they know that they are conquered just as we know we are the real victors even in our defeats.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTEKN INDIA.

(Under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

The Tournament will commence on Monday, 28th February 1916, and is estimated to last to Saturday, 11th March 1916 Play will ordinarily commence about 5 p.m. during that period, but the Committee reserve the right of directing any competitors to start play earlier than that hour. There will be no morning play. Entries close on Wednesday, 23rd February 1916, and may be sent in at once.

The entrance fee for each of the events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the entrance application. Davis' Riseley Lawn Tennis Balls will be used.

LADIES' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

—15 Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Jukes.
v.
—1/6 Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Trevor Robinson.

—15-4 Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds,
v.
+ 4/6 Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. W. Reid.

—1/6 Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cock.
v.
—15-1 Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Nelson.

+ 15 Mrs. Anisworth and Mrs. Stileman.
v.
—3/6 Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Porkock.

First round to be played by Thursday 13th January.

Semi-Final to be played by Monday 17th January.

Final to be played by Tuesday 18th January.

These dates will be strictly adhered to. Competitors who have not played by these dates will be scratched.

The Ladies' Singles Handicap will not be held owing to insufficinnt entries.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was inevitable that the series of articles in your influential paper should contain an appeal to educated Indians travelling in the first and second class to fight against the fiends that have preyed so long upon the third class passenger The appeal has come at last. And, thanks to the "railway habit" created by the "Chronicle," the appeal is meeting with encouraging response, from every part of India. Hardly a day passes without letters from first and second class passengers appearing in one paper or another, recognising the claim of the third class passenger upon their time and attention. The dominant note in the letters is that it is a distinct and leading part of their duty to give a "practical" turn to their sympathies with the third class passenger, who is groaning under the arrogance and autocracy of the railway servants, and the brute force of the Government Police, who are permitted to obey blindly the "unlawful" orders of the arrogant and autocratic railway servants.

One of the writers says:—"Fight against the evils, which are sources of constant bitter suffering to multitudes of our people, is the very *raison d'etre* of every educated Indian. He cannot pass by any of them without degrading the education that he has received. The third class passenger is calling to us most loudly for help and deliverence. We who call ourselves educated must give the most searching thought to the discovery of the best means whereby we can give the most satisfactory answer to that call. When I was thus thinking to myself my eyes fell on the letter of "Blessed Second" in "The Chronicle," and I immediately registered an oath in heaven that I shall always guide and help the third class passenger in his fight against the evils. Perhaps some-one will laugh and say: 'What can you do single-handed?' As an individual, I admit, I cannot do much, for the evils are of gigantic proportions. But I take heart under the idea that if some individuals did their little best, every evil, howsoever gigantic in dimensions it may be, can be uprooted. The educated Indians are not such grovelling creatures that they will refuse to sacrifice a little personal convenience while travelling in order to deliver the third class passenger from the iron-grip of the railway servant and the railway police."—Yours, etc.

H.

WAR FUND MEETING AT DHULIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Wales, the Collector of West Khandes', in the Municipal Hall, Dhulia, to express their deep devotion to his Majesty the King-Emperor and their gratitude to the brave sailors and soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Empire on sea and land and to collect subscriptions for the Imperial Relief Fund.

An influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

Messrs. Ransing, Garud, Bahalkar, Upasani, Kashinath Kotwal, Pathan, Dange and Dev spoke on the resolutions put before the meeting.

A thousand rupees were promised on the spot.

With reference to the resolution of the Lahore Municipal Committee granting Rs. 10,000 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund a letter has been received from the Government stating that the Lieutenant-Governor points out that such subscriptions however laudable, do not constitute a proper charge on the funds of municipalities or local bodies and hence he is of opinion that no applications for sanction to pay such subscriptions should be forwarded.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

VICTORY OF CRYSTAL PALACE

LEAGUE RESULTS.

The Arsenal, like Millwall, gained a brace of valuable points, and its success was chiefly due to the efforts of Tyer, a lad of only sixteen years of age. This boy prodigy was played at inside-left to W. Madge, and he proved his worth by making a glorious opening for Thompson to score the Arsenal's first goal, and also by leading up to the second and final goal of the match. Moreover, he showed himself to be an adept in manoeuvring the ball in mid-field, and, if yesterday's form is any criterion, he should have a brilliant future.

Brentford had, perforce, to give place to Fulham, for the West Middlesex team lost to the Craven Cottage club in the heaviest scoring match of the series, while West Ham United, with a slightly altered side, could do no better than draw at Kensal Rise, and thus fell from fifth to sixth place on the list. The Rangers should have made their position secure in the first half, but they lost their chance through bad finishing, and in the second half, which was more vigorous than scientific, they were lucky not to have more than one goal scored against them, for Hilsdon missed a glorious opening after Cascy had equalised.

There was not much good play at Horse Hill, where parts of the ground were under water. There was little to choose between the teams in the first half, but the Palace men showed to more advantage on the difficult ground than the Hotspur, and their long, swinging crosses paid better than the short passing tactics attempted by the visitors. The victory of the Palace by four goals to two takes the club in front of the Tottenham team, which has now only four clubs beneath it. Watford, which had the help of the Brothers Grimsdell, of the Life Guards, were down the Croydon Common team, and won by three clear goals, but the result was not surprising in view of the fact that Croydon had to press its manager, trainer, and ex-groundsman into service in order to complete its eleven!

A HARD BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY.

In the Midland Section of the League the outstanding game was that between the two Nottingham clubs. The pair have been battling hard for supremacy for some time, and it was, perhaps, fitting that they should make a draw, no goal being scored on the County's ground. Thus the Forest still holds a lead of two points over its local rivals. There was a staggering result at Grimsby, where the Town club, which had previously only scored two victories in fourteen games, defeated Barnsley by 4 goals to 1, and now Barnsley gives place to Sheffield United, who gained a meritorious victory over the City team at Bradford. Derby County, like Grimsby, gave a glimpse of its old style of play, and beat Hull City by a margin of two goals.

Burnley had little difficulty in overcoming the unfortunate Preston team in the Lancashire Section, but Stoke, though playing at home, could not hold Stockport County, and the latter now takes second place to Burnely. Bolton Wanderers was another side to lose at home, though the score was only 2—1 against them, and the scoring was not of an abnormal character in any of the other games in the section.

Appended league tables are corrected up to Saturday, December 11 (inclusive).

LONDON COMBINATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Chelsea	15	11	2	2	45	13	24
Millwall	15	8	5	4	34	19	20
Arsenal	15	7	4	4	29	28	18
Fulham	15	7	6	2	32	28	16
Brentford	15	6	5	4	27	25	16
West Ham United	15	6	5	4	25	24	16
Crystal Palace	15	7	7	1	26	34	15
Tottenham Hotspur	15	4	6	5	27	31	31
Watford	15	6	9	0	25	31	12
Queen's Park R.	15	5	8	2	15	27	12
Clapton Orient	15	4	8	3	16	30	11
Croydon Common	15	2	10	3	19	36	7

THE LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts
Notts Forest	14	9	2	3	30	14	21
Notts County	14	8	3	3	29	17	19
Sheffield United	14	7	4	3	30	22	17
Burnley	15	8	6	1	22	34	17
Leeds City	14	6	5	3	24	23	15
Huddersfield Town	14	6	5	3	20	20	15
Lincoln City	15	7	7	1	31	34	15
Sheffield Wed	14	6	6	2	26	24	14
Leicester Fosse	14	5	6	3	23	22	13
Bradford	15	6	8	1	28	29	13
Hull City	15	5	7	3	25	28	13
Bradford City	14	4	8	2	22	34	10
Grimsby Town	15	3	8	4	19	31	10
Derby County	15	4	9	2	27	44	10

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Burnley	15	9	3	3	45	27	21
Stockport County	15	8	4	3	30	19	19
Manchester City	15	8	5	2	28	20	18
Everton	15	9	6	0	30	29	18
Stoke	15	7	4	4	26	22	18
Southport Central	15	6	5	4	28	17	16
Blackpool	15	7	6	2	22	28	16
Liverpool	15	5	5	5	25	27	15
Manchester United	15	5	5	5	24	26	15
Oldham Athletic	15	6	8	3	24	28	15
Bury	15	6	7	2	26	30	14
Bolton Wanderers	15	4	9	2	27	45	10
Rochdale	15	3	8	4	16	30	10
Preston North End	15	1	12	2	12	42	4

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, DEC. 11 (Inclusive).

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	16	13	3	0	42	14	26
Morton	17	11	4	2	32	16	24
Hearts	18	11	5	2	34	20	24
Raith R.	14	11	3	0	30	14	22
Partick Thistle	16	8	3	5	20	14	21
Motherwell	17	8	5	4	37	28	20
Hamilton A.	17	10	7	0	25	29	20
Kilmarnock	17	6	5	6	22	19	17
Aberdeen	18	5	6	7	26	30	17
Dumbarton	17	6	7	4	25	34	16
Ayr United	16	5	6	5	22	21	15
Alloa Athletic	17	5	7	5	14	21	15
Dundee	17	7	9	1	30	25	15
St. Mirren	17	7	10	0	24	31	14
Falkirk	17	4	7	6	18	27	14
Queen's Park	17	6	9	2	20	37	14
Third Lanark	17	3	7	7	20	27	13
Clyde	16	5	8	3	21	31	13
Albion Rovers	18	3	10	5	18	33	11

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, January 8, 1916.

THE SOCIAL REFORM PROGRAMME.

In a former article on the Social Conference we dwelt on the important place which education must occupy in the emancipation of Indian women. Among other questions, relating to the status of women which the Social Conference considered, were the abolition of the evil custom of early marriages by raising the marriageable age to at least 16 years in the case of girls, and the abandonment of the practice of the *purdah* and enforced dowries. The Conference,—and it may be mentioned that an outstanding feature of its proceedings was the attendance of more than a thousand Indian women and the active part taken by some of them in the discussion,—also passed a resolution declaring that in its opinion the weakening of the opposition to the widow-marriage movement was a hopeful sign of the times and that there was urgent necessity for Social Reform Associations to undertake an active propaganda on the subject with a view to enlist the practical sympathy of the people. It may, however, be doubted if there has been that weakening of the prejudice against widow-marriage, except in a few communities and in some parts of the country, which the Conference claims as the result of its educational work. At the same time, it may be hoped that, with the growing consciousness of the rights of individuals of either sex, the notion that a widow must be left free and unfettered in deciding her future, will gain an increasing number of adherents, and that the evil and injustice of enforced widowhood will be felt too keenly as a disgrace to society to continue. While re-affirming this principle of liberty in the matter of marriage or re-marriage, it must be recognised that in the existing state of Indian society, a majority of Hindu widows might choose a life of widowhood. The Conference, therefore, passed a resolution declaring that for such women, careers as useful members of society should be provided. There is a wide field of useful social work in this country and many of these women can, as sisters of charity, move about in society, educate the ignorant, create and foster benevolent opinion, and action, and public spirit among men as well as women, and help those who need help in matters of maternity, domestic economy, and several other different things in which women would rather receive assistance from their own kind than from men. The Kanya Maha Vidyalaya at Jullunder, the Seva Sadan in Bombay and Poona, the Widows' Home at Poona and the Vanita Vishrams at Surat, Ahmedabad and Bombay, are among the institutions that have attempted, in their several ways, to turn to account the great force at present lost to society, and to revive with a new life, rekindle with a new fire, and fill with a new hope those countless bruised and broken hearts.

Turning to the question of the removal of caste restrictions, it is satisfactory to find that the Conference re-affirmed its unshaken view that the system of caste, as it prevails in the Hindu society, constitutes the most serious obstacle to the growth of a sound and progressive social, industrial and national life. Sustained endeavours for the abolition of caste by such measures as inter-dining and intermarriage were strongly advocated. The Conference also urged the introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council of a declaratory Bill validating intermarriages amongst Hindus, irrespective of caste,—a Bill which would absolve the parties to an intermarriage from the obligation of making any declaration as to their religious faith as required by the Civil Marriage Act. It is, however, regrettable that in thus defining its attitude the Conference thought fit to recede from its former position in its approval of the principles of what is known as the Basu Bill. That Bill, unlike the proposal of the Conference, provided not only for the intermarriage of all sections of the Hindu community but also for intermarriage,—without the obligation to make any declaration regarding religious faith,—between persons belonging to any other community, —whether Hindu, Moslem, Parsi or Christian. It is stated that the modification of the original proposal is more likely to find acceptance at the hands of the Government and to meet with less opposition from the more conservative section of the Hindu community itself. The speakers on this resolution rightly laid emphasis on one or two points, very prominently revealed by the history of this question, namely, the evil effects of the codification of the ordinary usages by more or less foreign legislators, not always in wholesome touch with public opinion, and the natural consequences of the law being usually administered by judges, a majority of whom cannot appreciate the evolution of public thought and feeling with respect to social customs.

The Conference also passed a resolution urging upon the Government and social reform institutions the need of providing greater facilities for the education of the depressed classes and enforcing equality of treatment in all public institutions so as to remove the prejudice and the disability of untouchableness. All these questions have been, in the past, considered by social reformers in the country, but a new chapter in the history of social reform has been opened with the passing of a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Conference, the time has come when the activities of the movement should be extended to the villages and that serious endeavours should be made for the uplift of the masses of the people by reclaiming the several classes and castes who live by begging, crime and immorality; by dissipating false notions which prevail among several classes as to their social status and their avocations with a view to making them useful and efficient members of society; and, lastly, by spreading among the masses correct ideas as to social work and public sanitation. It need not be too much emphasized that the amelioration of social conditions in the country connotes the advancement of the individual units composing the nation; and, that this advancement may be sooner and more effectively brought about, the social reformer must become, as we have on previous occasions emphasized, in a wider and more practical sense than he has hitherto been, a social servant. It is, indeed, a hopeful sign of the times that the social service institutions started in Bombay, Madras and some other places, have done admirable work. But the number of such institutions and of the workers whose services they can command needs to be largely increased so that the great work of which Sir S. P. Sinha so eloquently spoke,—the work, namely, of "uplifting the low and the weak, the miserable and the poor, of carrying light into our villages, remedying the evils that there are in every-day life,—ignorance, poverty and disease,"—may be carried out in all parts of the country and successfully accomplished.

"FRANCE AT BAY."

That Britain should some day "understand" France and Frenchmen was the desire and the ideal of the late King-Emperor. Edward VII "understood" France; or in other words his long experience of Frenchmen, an experience which comprehended the better part of the 19th century, enabled him to foreshadow in his mind's eye the France both of 1914-16 and the France which had "brightened earth's story in the past, to a degree which made her history a tale beyond compare." To-day Englishmen are on the road to understanding France. It would be foolish to assert that the end has been achieved, for years must elapse ere the prejudice, tradition and the misunderstanding of centuries is buried in the storied past. On both sides the complete understanding is yet to come, and for that reason any attempt in the realms of art, literature and politics which has as its object the *spiritual* entente between the heiress of Rome and the daughter of Normandy, should be received with warmth and extended a cordial sympathy. In the work of materialising King Edward's noble ideal literature can and must play the foremost part. There has been since the war broke out a great deal of literature about Russia, some of it fatuous, opportunist and, in some cases, hypocritical, but about Moden France; the France that has her back to a wall stretching for hundreds of miles, there has been comparatively little.

"France At Bay" is the title of a book every one should read to-day. Its author, Charles Dawbarn, dubbed by an English contemporary "a literary Ambassador of the Entente," knows France. He has lived in the France in which superficial observers saw only café chantants, and the France in which decadents thought they had found their racial ideal. He has seen the atheists relegated to the columns of the lesser journals and the theorists of the "every dog has had his day" school hurled into obscurity. The picture he draws in his book, is that of a nation, the most level minded and united in Europe, yet a nation of *exaltés*. France seems to have no party system now. Everyone is united by the bonds of a desire to sacrifice. There is a moral in this book which England can take to heart. People across the Channel still talk of conscription as being against the inborn tradition of the race, and bishops forbid their curates to enlist. Party rancour is still rampant and the Press is allowed to play into the hands of the enemy. If a book "England At Bay" were written, the author would be compelled to acknowledge that under Lord Derby's scheme there were 600,000 men who should be in the trenches but are slacking, and that Lord Northcliffe is still outside the Tower. We hope this book on France will be widely read and its lesson taken to heart and acted on in the British Empire.

LADY WILLINGDON'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

"Of all the many occupations," Lord Willingdon finely said on the occasion of the opening of the new maternity wing to the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Karachi, on Thursday, "which the people of Karachi have been good enough to give to myself and Lady Willingdon, the present duty is the one which more greatly appeals to my heart than any other." Any one, he added, who has the least human feeling must desire to do something to help, and he expressed the hope that Lady Willingdon and himself, before leaving the Presidency, would feel that we have done some little work to improve the conditions, of the poorer classes. These words will, we have no doubt, be widely appreciated. The debt which the women of the Presidency, especially those of this city, owe to Lady Willingdon is not inconsiderable. She has by her own example and influence done much to promote the cause of bringing medical relief, to however limited an extent, to the doors of poor women, and the Bombay Home for the training of the *dais*, which is associated with her name and which has great possibilities for future development in all parts of the country, is an outstanding example of the success of the efforts inspired by her. The need for the maternity wing which Lady Willingdon opened, is vividly expressed in the statistics of death among women and children which were supplied to Lord Willingdon. These figures show that there has been a great increase in the number of midwifery cases dealt with in recent years. In fact, as Lord Willingdon found from the figures, "more than one in every eight of the infants born, died before reaching the age of three months." This appalling state of things is however not confined to Karachi but is observable in every part of the country where the want of maternity hospitals is most keenly felt. The new hospital is also intended to afford a valuable training ground for the nurses studying at the Louise Lawrence Institute connected with the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Furthermore, it is satisfactory to note that, as Lord Willingdon said, "Karachi is to be made the centre of instruction for women in Sind and that women from other districts are to be sent down for training on maternity work and the care of young children." Such training centres, however, need to be multiplied tenfold, if the wants of thousands of poor and ignorant and suffering women in the Presidency are to be sufficiently met. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to emphasize the benefecient influence which Lady Willingdon is able to exercise over the people for their own good. Lord Willingdon, in his speech, related the following incident which happened during the visit of their Excellencies at Jacobabad:—

"The people of Jacobabad also knew that Lady Willingdon was very anxious to promote the welfare of women, so the zemindars of Jacobabad and the district all round about the Baluch border put their heads together and decided to commemorate the visit of Lady Willingdon by establishing a female hospital in Jacobabad. I do not know exactly how much money has been subscribed, but it is a considerable sum, some thousands of rupees."

Notes of the Day.

The Division on Compulsory Service.

The result of the division in the House of Commons on the Military Service Bill is as much a guarantee that the heart of the country is sound, as the result of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme. One striking feature is the large number of members who were in attendance, the largest that has yet been in evidence since the war distraction first came and disorganised every form of normal activity. The other outstanding feature is the comparatively small number of members who went into the "No" lobby. The mere fact of the difference of opinion and the division, as Mr. Balfour said, will be made much of by the enemies of Great Britain But the debate itself exhibited the existence of the only fundamental unity that matters. The mere fact that Sir John Simon was able to point to the continued presence on the Treasury Bench of men who really did not differ in principle on the Bill from himself, and that they had stayed in while he had gone out, is a fact of tremendous significance, as showing,—just as several of the speeches showed,—that in the face of the nation's direst need there are men in the nation's councils who are not going to set their preconceived principles against the country's honour.

The Epigrammatic Joffre.

General Joffre is not lavish of words. It is the privilege of the veriest King of the Huns, after a private consultation with the Almighty, to proclaim his determination to do this, that or the other impossible thing. The French Commander-in-Chief is sparing of words but not sparing of deeds. When General Joffre,—Grandpere Joffre,—says a thing he means it and when he says he will do a thing, he wills it. Recall the short but stirring message to the troops for the Champagne advance: "The offensive is to be pursued without truce or respite. Remember the Marne! Conquer or die!" Compare this tersest order of the day with his New Year message to the French and indeed to the Allied troops, "The hour of punishment for Germany is striking: while the enemy talks of peace, we think only of war and victory." What nauseating bombast would have been sounded from Berlin!

A Belated News Service.

The service of War News organised by the Secretary of State and which is disseminated throughout India for the enlightenment of the people, as to the progress of the War in the various theatres, is not a success. The official who has been deputed to conduct this commendable piece of journalistic enterprise has shown himself to be hopelessly behind the times, ever since its initiation, and even neglects to supply us with the more important telegraphic items transmitted to the Home press by their special correspondents abroad, which, however, fortunately for us, are reproduced by the excellent service which has been capably maintained by the "Pioneer," "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Statesman." The Secretary of State's news through the Viceroy is suggestive of a re-hash of Reuter's cables a day old, and when there is such a favourable opportunity of obtaining any quantity of interesting information from the columns of the London press, this reiteration of Reuter's daily compilation submitted a day or two later, appears to be an anomaly.

A Ditcher's "Humour."

It is very pleasing to hear that Ditchers, who are, of course, Bombay's most attached friends, are charmed with Sir Dorab Tata's recent masterly address, and "especially the passage in which he urged that industrial development would do more to achieve self-government for India than political agitation." It may be remarked in passing that even for industrial development there has to be a great deal of agitation: and, presumably, if Indians took to agitation for industrial development, the Ditchers would say, "You had better agitate for self-government, you are putting the industrial cart before the political horse." The insincerity of the whole thing is so transparent that further comment is perhaps unnecessary. Indians want both industrial development and self-government, and they are certainly going to agitate for both. It is all nonsense saying that you must wait for self-government until you have secured industrial development. Progress in any one line reacts upon the other, and Indians want no piece-meal or lop-sided progress. Sir Dorab Tata will be amused to know that he has (however unconsciously) supported the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in its precious argument against the larger employment of Indians in the Public Service, because,—yes, monstrously because, —Indian firms have to employ European assistants.

"Lest We Forget".

The Ditchers forget that that is *because* Indians do not obtain those educational and training facilities in India or in England, which would fit them for responsible association with Indian firms, Perhaps, the Ditchers have not troubled to read the speeches of Principal Paranjpye and others on the subject of educational and training facilities which are unavailable to Indian students in India and are denied to them in England. The silly argument is that "if Indians are not yet fit for business responsibilities they are equally unready for responsible administrative work." Indians have shown themselves perfectly qualified for responsible work either way. Only, there should be less unkindness in judging of their capabilities while they are strenuously denied those opportunities for which Principal Paranjpye pleaded at the Congress.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSION BILL.

PASSED ON FIRST READING.

U. S. AND BARALONG AFFAIR.

GERMANY'S WANING PRESTIGE IN GREECE.

The House of Commons has passed the Compulsion Bill on first reading by 403 votes to 105.

The minority was composed of 55 Nationalists, several Liberals and some Labour members.

Mr. Balfour in the course of the debate said that never had a debate on a controversial subject shown more fundamental unity of feeling and genuine patriotism and determination to do their best.

At a great Labour Congress at Westminster a resolution expressing opposition to conscription was submitted; but it left freedom of opinion to the Labour members of Parliament.

A meeting of Irish Unionist members of Parliament, has passed a resolution that the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was an insulting humiliation to the patriotic population of the country.

There have been anti-dynastic riots in Greece and it is said that the German prestige in Greece has fallen since the advance towards Salonika has been stopped.

French guns in Champagne have destroyed an entire poison gas installation. Several reservoirs were blown up.

In addition to the air raid on Douai another bombing raid was carried out on Wednesday by 13 British machines against a stores depot.

A brisk artillery engagement is proceeding from Plava to the sea on the Italian Front.

The official figures show that 166 persons were saved from the Persia and 355 drowned.

In accordance with its policy of non intervention in controversies between belligerents, the United States Government will not permit American naval officers to investigate the Baralong allegation.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

EFFECTS OF BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State dated 5th January, says:—

A British official statement on the blockade policy says the German export trade has been substantially destroyed. Cotton wool and rubber for many months have been excluded from Germany. Fats, oils and dairy produce can only be obtained at famine prices. There is considerable discontent amongst a section of the German population and there are food riots in the larger towns.

DEBATE ON MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PASSED ON FIRST READING.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

A SMALL MINORITY IN OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The tone of Mr. Asquith's speech on the Military Service Bill was very conciliatory. He hoped in conclusion that compulsion would become a dead letter. He said, "Let men come in now of their own free will." The military authorities would reopen groups for that purpose.

Sir John Simon, who followed Mr. Asquith, thought that the Bill should be resisted. None could say how many youths could be spared and how many were shirking.

He expressed his regret at his severance from Mr. Asquith, but regarded voluntaryism as a vital principle of national life.

He added that there were some Ministers still on the Treasury Bench whose opinions on the matter were indistinguishable from his own.

He contended that among single men there were large classes, such as sailors in the mercantile marine, who ought not be reckoned, consequently none could be so bold as to declare that there were more than a negligible number left.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to criticisms of Mr. Asquith's pledge, said that without it the Derby scheme would have been an absolute failure.

Government had deliberately concluded that the Bill was necessary to win the war. A responsibility as great as that of the Government rested on every Member attempting to thwart its efforts.

In the Commons, Mr. Seely, who was cheered, urged all to support the Government and give a message to our brave Allies, that we were determined with them to suffer all in order to win a righteous victory.

MR. REDMOND'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Redmond said that he greatly regretted his party could not support the Bill, because Ireland regarded this as her war and would make every sacrifice to win but the Bill was not necessary. He believed that we had more men than we could train and equip. He concluded that he would support Sir John Simon in any action he might take.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Hodge said the attitude of the Labour Party would largely depend on tomorrow's Labour Conference. He was grateful to the Premier for giving another day for the debate and asked the Government for an assurance that the Bill would not be made the preliminary to a permanent measure. He also wanted to know if Mr. Mckenna and Mr. Runciman were behind the Bill.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF FEELING.

COLD LOGIC OF FACTS

LONDON, Jan. 7.

During the compulsion debate in the Commons Mr. Samuel said he was convinced of the necessity of the Bill by the cold logic of facts. A million men could and must be spared. He was convinced that the war could only be won by hard fighting.

Mr. Barnes stated that he knew there was strong feeling in his constituency against the Bill but he was going to risk voting for it. He had returned that day after a month in France and had visited the lines from end to end. The men in the trenches spent four days and nights at a stretch and were making cheerful but terrible sacrifices. The least we could do was to see that all young men living here in comfort did their share.

Mr. Balfour said that never had a debate on a controversial subject shown more fundamental unity of feeling and genuine patriotism and determination to do their best. That night's division might do harm abroad but any impartial listener to the whole debate would be convinced that never had a more united front been shown in any country in circumstances of great stress with regard to the "great policy we were pursuing and would pursue to an absolutely successful issue."

FIRST READING PASSED.

403 VOTES TO 105.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The House of Commons passed the Compulsion Bill on first reading by 403 votes to 105.

The minority was composed of fifty-five Nationalists and several Liberals, including Mr. Burns and Sir Alfred Mond. The Labour members were divided. The O'Brienites abstained.

The announcement of the division was read amid loud cheers. Members in khaki waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Asquith while walking down the floor received an ovation.

EXCLUSION OF IRELAND

INSULT TO THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A meeting of Irish Unionist members of Parliament, Sir E. Carson presiding, unanimously passed a Resolution that the reported intention to exclude Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was an insult and humiliation to the loyal and patriotic population of the country and an abandonment of the principle of equality of sacrifice on the part of the King's subjects.

GREAT LABOUR CONGRESS.

QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

GENERAL ELECTION DEPRECATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A great Labour Congress met in the Central Hall at Westminster to-day to consider the official attitude of labour to the Compulsory Military Service Bill. Every section of labour was represented except miners who are holding a separate conference.

A resolution was submitted expressing workers opposition to conscription and rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle and also declaring that the results of Lord Derby's scheme were not sufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament in passing the momentous compulsion proposal. Neverthless Labour members might vote as they individually thought fit.

Mr. Hodge said the resolution represented the views of moderate men and left freedom of opinion to the Labour members of Parliament. He emphasised that if the Bill were rejected it would mean an election, which would be the worst possible thing for Labourites as the issue would then be compulsion pure and simple.

Several delegates, including railwaymen and Mr. Thomas, while denouncing conscription declared, that a general election resulting from the failure to pass the Bill would be a crime against the men in the trenches.

NOTABLE AUSTRALIANS ENLIST.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6.

The Antarctic explorer Mawson, member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly McDonald and Mr. Staniford-Smith, Administrator of New Guinea, have enlisted.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 7.

Mr. Hagelthorn, the Commissioner of Public Works, states that the Victorian wheat yield will probably be between fifty-five and sixty million bushels, surpassing all estimates.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Generally, the morning paper comments on Lord Derby's figures can be summed up in the conclusion that the Government could not have come to any other decision than to bring in the measure of compulsion.

The exception is the "Daily Chronicle," which suggests, that before compulsion is enforced, those who have not volunteered should be compelled to appear before Tribunals and state reasons.

The "Daily News" trusts that the measure will be restricted to the narrowest limits.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The morning papers generally admit that Mr. Asquith made out a case for the compusion of single men. "The Times" says the Bill fulfils the pledge, nothing more.

The "Daily Mail" says the speech satisfied unprejudiced critics.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that if compulsion is introduced it could hardly be introduced in a more unobjectionable manner.

These represent the spirit of the comments in other papers with the exception of the "Daily News," which thinks that a general election in a few weeks is probable.

FRENCH APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The French press shows a warm appreciation of the adoption of the principle of compulsion by Great Britain.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London Jan. 6.—In the House of Commons Sir John Simon stated that if compulsion were passed he would not participate in any resistence. The "Daily Chronicle" supports and the "Westminster Gazette" disapproves of Sir John Simon.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

GAS INSTALLATION DESTROYED.

SEVERAL RESERVOIRS BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.

A communiqué says:—We successfully bombarded the enemy's defences at Steenstraete, Hetsas and Boesinche. The station at Bois-Leeuxaumont, south of Arras, was shelled as a train was passing through. An entire poison gas installation was destroyed by gun fire in Champagne north of Navarin Farm and several reservoirs were blown up.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

NUMBER OF GERMAN TRENCHES DESTROYED.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The communiqué says an effective French bombardment in Champagne destroyed a number of German trenches. Other minor operations ended favourably to the French.

ANOTHER BRITISH AIR RAID.

STORES DEPOT BOMBED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A communiqué from General Haig says:—In addition to the air raid on Douai another bombing raid was carried out on January 5th by thirteen machines against a stores depot at Lesars. A German patrol was dispersed north of the Somme.

The artillery activity has been confined to eastward of Armentieres and Ypres.

SUPPLY OF MACHINE GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London Jan. 6.—Mr. Tennant replying to Sir John Rees in the House of Commons said that Field-Marshal Sir John French recommended an increase in the scale of the supply of machine guns prior to June. Steps were taken to supply a number exceeding, the recommendation which was communicated to the Ministry of Munitions.

Sir John Rees: Was the Minister of Munitions then mistaken with reference to this matter?

Mr. Tennant:—I think I have already indicated there had been misapprehension.

PERSIA PASSENGERS.

166 SAVED : 335 DROWNED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The official figures show that 166 persons were saved from the Persia and 335 drowned.

MALTA SURVIVORS OF PERSIA.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES ENCOUNTERD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MALTA, Jan. 6.

Relating their terrible experiences, the survivors of the Persia state that after being torpedoed the Persia shivered and took a heavy list.

Many boats were unable to get away, but there was no time for panic. The boat in which Lord Montagu of Beaulieu found a place contained two other passengers and eight crew, seven of whom were Lascars.

They were lacking in absolutely everything, even water. The boat had no oars and tossed helplessly for 31 hours. The occupants were utterly exhausted when they were picked up.

Lord Montagu is staying with the Governor. He is still in bed, but is progressing satisfactorily.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 6.—Lord Montagu's own account of his adventures shows he and others clung to the bottom of an overturned boat and righted her, but she recapsized continually when righted, as she was water logged. They were always washed by the waves. The company was originally 32 of whom nineteen survived on Thursday night and eleven on Friday.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRISK ARTILLERY BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FRUITLESS ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Jan. 7.

A comuniqué says:—Italian heavy guns frustrated Austrian attempts to rebuild trenches and gun emplacements on Malborghetto. A brisk artillery engagement is proceeding from Plava to the sea. There have been a number of fruitless Austrian air-raids on the Isonzo and elsewhere.

GERMAN PLANS.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

"The Times" military correspondent estimates that there are two million Germans on the western front, a million on the eastern front and two and a half on the lines of communications, in garrisons etc.

Germany, he says, must find herself between May and October unable to maintain the strength of her effectives and therefore she will be bound before then to force a decision, on one or the other front.

The writer submits tentatively the conclusion that the defeat of Russia may still be the centre feature of German strategy.

If General Mackensen's troops which have hitherto been destined to support the Turks in Syria and elsewhere, have been rushed back to stem General Ivanoff's attack then the Teuto-Turkish attack on Egypt, is likely to lose the best season for operations or be launched minus German troops.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

A CEMETERY CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7.

A communiqué says:—We have occupied the cemetery at Czartorysk and established ourselves in the captured portions of the enemy's positions north-east of Czernowitz.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Russian military experts think that the Germans may attempt the offensive between Pinsk and Smorgon in retaliation for the present Russian offensive.

This would be of advantage to Russia because the Germans would have to leave behind furmidable defences and safe winter quarters. Such a move would mean a battle on an unprecedented scale, namely along a 800 miles-front.

ENEMY WITHDRAWS TROOPS FROM SERBIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London Jan. 4 (Delayed in transmission).—All Petrograd correspondents mention the report that General Mackensen who was last reported to be negotiating at Sofia, commands between the Dniester and the Pruth. They also mention a semi-official estimate that the enemy between the Kovel-Sarny railway and Czernowitz number from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bayonets. Several divisions have been withdrawn from the Serbian front.

London Jan. 2 (Delayed in transmission).—The "Central News" Hague correspondent says, several Austrian regiments have lost one fourth of their strength.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent learns from an Austrian source that the 27th Austrian regiment mutinied. General Mackensen had the officers and every tenth man shot.

London Jan. 5.—The Austrians admit the partial evacuation of Czernowitz and that reinforcements are hurrying there.

London Jan. 5.—The "Agenzia Libera's" Bucharest correspondent states that the Russian offensive is causing the Teutons anxiety and has completely deranged their plans regarding Salonika and Egypt. The Austrians have withdrawn four divisions from the Balkans and two from the Italian front and the Germans have withdrawn eight divisions from the Balkans.

THE BARALONG AFFAIR

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS CANNOT INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The United States Government, adhering to the policy of non-intervention in controversies between belligerents, will not permit American naval officers to investigate the Baralong allegation under Sir Edward Grey's suggestion.

FEELING IN GREECE.

GERMAN PRESTIGE FALLEN.

KING'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 6.—The "Daily Mail's" Athens correspondent says that German prestige in Greece has fallen since the advance towards Salonika has been stopped. The Queen is depressed by her private letters from Germany. King Constantine was recently much with Colonel Exadactylos, noted for his disbelief in German victory.

The "Central News" Rome correspondent says, the Greek people realise that whereas other Neutrals are profiting from the war, Greece is likely to lose, gaining nothing. They attribute to the King the responsibility for the Government's fatal vacillation.

There have been anti-dynastic riots at Piraeus, Patras, Corfu and elsewhere.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

DIPLOMATIC SITUATION FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said he did not think that the diplomatic situation as between the Allies and Greece was other than satisfactory.

FRENCH LOAN TO GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 6.

The French Government has informed Greece that it holds at the latter's disposal ten million francs as an advance from the loan now being negotiated.

ESSAD PASHA DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London Jan. 4 (Delayed in transmission).—An Exchange message says that it is officially announced that Essad Pasha has declared war on Austria.

"The Times" Milan correspondent says, a contingent of Italians from Valona reached Durazzo on December 21st. The Commander visited Essad Pasha who had already expelled all Austrians and Bulgars. German agents had previously incited the northern Albanians against the Serb refugees hundreds of whom were robbed and slain in the mountains. Essad Pasha's action has greatly augmented the Allies' prestige in Albania.

RECONSTITUTION OF SERBIAN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London Jan. 5.—The "Petit Journal's" Athens correspondent quotes a superior officer of the Serbian army as stating that the reconstitution of the army is progressing rapidly in north Albania. Fighting with Bulgar detachments continues, but the Serb positions are impregnable.

The "Gazette De Venezian's" correspondent in Albania says the Italians overcoming almost incredible engineering difficulties have opened a permanent line of communications from Valona to Durazzo which must serve as a base for aiding the Serbian army. The Italians solidly possess the Albanian coast.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT HONGKONG.

TO BE DEPORTED TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that it had been decided in concurrence with the Commonwealth Government to deport to Australia the prisoners of war and women and children interned in Hongkong. They were expected to leave on January 15th.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

HONGKONG, Jan. 7.

The interned enemy subjects excavated a tunnel in the direction of the Kowloon. Canton railway. A timely discovery prevented their escape.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The British steamer Australian Transport, New York to Vladivostock, is ashore near Formosa.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Is is reported that the Australian Transport has twenty-three feet of water in number one hold.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof-Nansen has been sunk. Two persons were drowned.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

MR. MALLETT'S REPORT.

TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Mr. C. E. Mallett's report on Indian students has been published which shows that the whole field of education has been overshadowed by the war. From August, 1914 onwards the great majority of students at British educational centres responded steadily to the call for men. University students, Bar students, Medical students, Engineering students, volunteered on every side for service and Indian students were as willing as any to take their part in the burdens of the war. Appeals for leave to join the British army and to serve alongside the Indian troops came into the India Office from many quarters.

APPEALS TO JOIN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Appeals from Indian students at British Universities for leave to join the officers training corps and to drill and train with their fellow undergraduates were freely made and strongly pressed. The appearance of the Indian troops in Europe in the British fighting line, the fine and generous response from India to the demands made upon her loyalty and help lent force to these requests. The regulations of the War Office did not allow the grant to Indians of commissions in the army or the enrolment of Indian students in the training corps specially intended to supply commissioned officers in the time of war.

But, it seems that in a few rare cases individual students were enlisted in British battalians. Two holders of the Government of India technical scholarships, Mr. H. D. Bennett and Mr. P. R. Duncan secured commissions in the Royal Engineers. One holder of a Government of India scholarship for domiciled Europeans, Mr. A. T. Goulding Dawes received a commission in the Royal Fusiliers and one student at least obtained admission as a driver mechanic to the Royal Flying Corps. Happily, however, a means was found of enabling many Indian students in this country to render valuable services in connection with the war.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

In August the nucleus of a voluntary contingent for ambulance work was formed by Indian students in London. In all 272 members were enrolled in the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps and 215 officers and men were at one time or another actively employed. Two members of the corps gained commissions by competition in the Indian Medical Service and 38 others were granted temporary commissions during the spring and summer months. The good work done by many of its members fully justified the organisation of the corps and enabled many Indian students and other Indian residents in the United Kingdom to give honourable and useful services in the war.

DISLOCATION OF NORMAL WORK.

The normal work of British educational centres was inevitably dislocated by the circumstances of the year. Many Indian students returned to India and the flower of newcomers at some centres sensibly decreased. The returns from the Inns of Court in London showed that the total numbers of Indian students on the books of the Inns on the 30th June, 1915, were considerably less than the year before and those numbers necessarily included some no longer resident in this country.

The numbers at Lincoln's Inn had fallen from 173 to 145 those at the Middle Temple from 288 to 151 and those at Gray's Inn from 98 to 66. On the other hand the number of Indian students at the Inner Temple had risen from 50 to 58.

TRAINING OF INDIAN ADVOCATES

Questions relating to the training of Indian advocates in Great Britain and to the issue of regulations on that subject were necessarily suspended. The conferences which the Lord Chancellor had proposed to hold with the members of the Indian High Courts during the autumn of 1914 were for the time being postponed. But it is hoped that the consideration of these questions may be resumed as soon as circumstances allow.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARS.

There seems still to be room for improvement in the selection of technical scholars. If these scholars on their return from England are to find employment and to have successful careers, it is important not only that they should be trained with regard to the end in view but that before leaving India they should receive such preliminary education as may enable them to use their time in England well. If scholars, with no adequate training in physics, chemistry or mathematics are sent here for studies which involve a thorough grounding in those subjects they will be compelled on arriving in Great Britain to spend valuable time in learning what they ought to have learned before they came. In choosing men for these scholarships there seem to be two methods which give good results. One method is to select students already well educated in India to give them at British Universities and in British workshops the best theoretical and technical training to be had and to try to fit them for responsible posts for the officer class in industry on their return. The other method is to select men of less general education trained as working mechanics already and content to aim at being good mechanics and foremen on their return, and to send them to England not to join the University or to work for diplomas and degrees, but enter workshops and to become finished and capable mechanics.

ONLY BEST EDUCATED MEN WANTED

These men, belonging to both of these classes, have been sent from India as scholars and there is room in this country for both. But the scholars who came over for the higher type of training seem at present to be few in number. They need very careful selection and should consist only of the best educated men. If others are sent with less education, they should be trained in a different way. Their courses might well be shorter and they should be clearly told when given the scholarships that they are not selected to join Universities or to get degrees, but to secure practical training in British workshops with a view to employment as skilled mechanics on their return. Difficulty has sometimes been caused by the fact that scholars fitted only for the second type of training have come over, bent on trying for the first. The result is inevitable disappointment, a serious loss of time in this country and an unsatisfactory result in the end. The whole object of the system of technical scholarships would be defeated if the holders were to return to India insufficiently equipped on the one hand for leading any responsible positions in industry and on the other hand too conscious of acadamical attainments to turn to and work as foremen and mechanics at present. Owing to the uncertain methods of selection there is some danger of our technical scholars falling between these two slots and failing to secure satisfactory employment. The point is understood to be engaging the attention of the Government of India now.

FUTURE OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter says:—The future of silver is very difficult to foresee owing to the unprecedented circumstances arising from the present crisis. There is no reason to think that the addition of silver coinage has been excessive since so much gold has been diverted from its ordinary functions. Countries which have been obliged to finance their war expenses upon the basis of paper, will probably find a return to the gold basis impracticable for a considerable period after peace and be compelled to adopt a scheme of currency in which silver will play a more important part than heretofore.

KEEPING THEIR JOBS.

"Unless some unforeseen and special exigency requires an appointment [of new K.C.'s] to be made I do not propose to make any recommendation to the King until the war ends and I am permited by his Majesty to state that this course meets with entire approval."

Such is the decision of the Lord Chancellor. The creation of a batch of new King's Counsel gives the great chance to the juniors to step into junior practices thus left vacant. And it is Lord Buckmaster's intention that this chance shall not arise while so many young barristers are at the front and unable to take advantage of the opening a creation of new silks would give. As the Lord Chancellor adds "In the large majority of cases the men who have gone have left at the most critical moment of their professional career."

It will be remembered that Sir F. E. Smith at the Guildhall banquet said with regard to those barristers who returned that as long as he exercised the official patronage of the Bar they would never be forgotten.

THE KISS TO THE SUBMARINE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the "Telegraph" describes an amusing interview between a destroyer and a submarine.

A homeward-bound submarine choose this hour to rise, very ostentatiously, and signals by hand to a lieutenant in command. (They were the same term at Dartmouth, and same first ship.)

'What's he sayin'? Secure that gun, will you? Can't hear oneself speak.' The gun is a bit noisy on its cone, but that isn't the reason for the destroyer-lieutenant's short temper.

'Says he's goin' down, sir,' the signaller replies. What the submarine had spelt out, and everybody knows it, was: 'Cannot approve of this extremely frightful weather. Am going to bye-bye.'

'Well!' snaps the lieutenant to his signaller, 'What are you grinning at? The submarine has hung on to ask if the destroyer will 'kiss her and whisper goodnight.' A breaking sea smacks her tower in the middle of the insult. She closes like an oyster, but—just too late. Habet! There must be a quarter of a ton of water somewhere down below, on its way to her ticklish batteries.

'What a way!' says the signaller, dreamily. 'Well, 'e can't say 'e didn't get 'is little kiss.'

The lieutenant in command smiles. The sea is a beast, but a just beast."

HUNS' DEVIL'S WALL DODGE.

Ingenious and complicated devices are being used by the Germans in the fighting west of Riga and the Middle Dvina, according to statements made by Germans captured by the Russians.

The German entanglements near Riga, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange are sometimes 200 yards deep and are made of a tough wattle which takes as long to break through as it takes to clip through wire. On the Middle Dvina the Germans burn off the leaves and small twigs of trees and plant the bushy pointed branches as *chevaux de frise* (an obstruction in the shape of a beam, with points projecting towards the enemy). These plantations are sometimes a mile deep. Russians in attacking, had to march through them and exploded "tread mines" hidden under a sprinkling of soil.

Another protective machine used by the Germans is called "the devil's wall," a steel or steel-sheeted barrier breast-high, mounted on wheels, from ten to fifteen yards long. Sheltered by it from all missiles except hand grenades, the men march to the attack. The latest "devil's walls" have artificial arms with clipping and hacking appliances, which are manipulated by soldiers behind them. The walls are telescopic and can be narrowed to suit the ground over which the attack is made.

GREECE AND DARDANELLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND AN ATHENS 'COMMUNICATION"

Mr. Outhwaite's questions in the House of Commons on Dec 9, make it advisable to publish that part of the historical debate in the Greek Chamber on November 3 on which those questions were based, writes the "Manchester Guardian." One question had reference to a statement by M. Gounaris that in the early spring one of the Entente Powers was not favourably disposed to the participation of Greece in the attack on the Dardanelles. Lord Robert Cecil replied: "I have no reason to suppose that any of the Allied Powers would object to co-operating with Greece against the common enemy." The other question had reference to a statement by M. Venizelos as to the receipt by M. Gounaris, when Premier, of a communication from Mr. Lloyd George. To this Lord R. Cecil replied that the Foreign Secretary could not, after such a long interval, say to what the statement alluded.

The reports of the Greek debate published in Athens elucidate both matters.

M. Venizelos, replying in a second speech to the attacks of his opponents, was describing the developments after the second Crown Council in February, which seemed to approve of his policy. He said: "I then called together the three representatives of the Entente Powers and told them: 'Today a second Crown Council took place. It is probable that my policy would be definitely approved. The King has reserved his reply till to-morrow. But though to-day I am still unable to make a *demarche* through our Legation accredited to one of the Entente Powers, I nevertheless ask you to prepare your Governments in the meantime, so that if I obtain to-morrow the King's consent I could at once act through our Ministers, who would thus find the ground prepared.'"

RESIGNATION OF M. VENIZELOS.

Here M. Gounaris, the Minister who had succeeded M. Venizelos after his first resignation, interrupted with the question whether M. Venizelos could tell the Chamber of the results of his soundings. M. Venizelos pointed out that he resigned on the following Saturday, and he did not think that the replies had had time to arrive. On M. Gounaris pointing out that M. Venizelos, though he had resigned, actually remained in office till the following Wednesday, M. Venizelos, pleaded that he was no longer able to recall the details, and asked M. Gounaris to refresh his memory.

M. Gounaris then said: The replies were as follows. One of the Powers replied that it would demand Greece's participation in the undertaking (against the Dardanelles) with all her strength, and another replied that your (M. Venizelos's) proposal was not agreeable to it, inasmuch as our participation in the war had ceased to be approved by the public opinion of its country, since it had for its object the conquest of the capital of a neighbouring Empire.

M. Venizelos: If such were the replies of the Powers, I confess that I no longer remember them. I know that one of them was not favourable to Greece's participation in the business, but I also know that the other two Powers, who were leading the undertaking, were favourably disposed, and undertook to bring pressure upon the third. . . . . I have already recalled the fact that our participation in the war by means of very small military forces would have been accepted, and that it would have been accepted even if Greece had taken part with her fleet only or even part of the fleet.

M. Gounaris: But that came afterwards.

M. Venizelos: No, it was not afterwards. I remember well that during the first days of your Cabinet, two or three days after my resignation, you received a telegram from London on the part of an official personage who was not our Minister in London. The said personage transmitted to you a confidential communication from the then Minister of Finance, Mr. Lloyd George, telling of what had taken place at the Cabinet meeting. I regret that you should have considered this communication as being unworthy of notice because it did not come from the Foreign Secretary himself.

M. Gounaris: You no longer remember what occurred in your own days of office, but you remember what we did though you never saw it?

M. Venizelos: You have said that the proposal about Greece's participation was never accepted, and I reply to you that if it was not accepted your act in assuming power was still more unpardonable. For later on you yourself conducted negotiations for participation by means of the fleet alone, which fact shows how serious was Mr. Lloyd George's indication, which you had not considered as being worthy of notice because it had not emanated from Sir Edward Grey.

NEGLIGENCE BY A PRIVATE.

BOUND OVER FOR A YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mr. C. Bartley, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, delivered judgment in the case in which Private W. H. Pearse, of the 19th Middlesex Regiment, was charged with causing the death of Police Constable Jairaj by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The Magistrate found that the accused was demonstrating the use of the rifle and in doing so he placed a cartridge in the breech, pressed it down to force it into the magazine, pushed in the cut-off, closed the breach and under the impression that the chamber was empty pulled the trigger and shot the constable. His act was not rash but technically negligent, not of a grave character. Considering that the accused was a boy of 17 and a Private in a Territorial Regiment, the Magistrate directed him to enter into a bond of Rs. 100 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

CLOSER RELATIONS.

Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P., has addressed a letter to the members of the French Chamber of Deputies in furtherance of his scheme for bringing the members of the French and British Parliaments into closer relationship. In this communication he points out that it was his privilege, when president of the London County Council in 1905, to receive in London the president and members of the Paris Conseil Municipal, and in February of 1906 to accept, on behalf of the London County Council, an invitation to visit Paris with his colleagues of the London County Council, and the close relationships then established had created a bond of union and personal fellowship profoundly important in cementing the ties of friendship between the French and British peoples. He suggests that five members from each Parliament should meet at once to consider and report upon the best way of carrying out the following proposals, which he has placed before Mr. Asquith, who has the matter under consideration:

1. To organise and foster trade and closer intercourse generally between the two countries and their Allies

2. To develop French and British trade in all parts of the world.

3. To deal with the methods and devices of Germans abroad when they depart from the ordinary accepted principles of trading and engage in schemes put forward or supported by their Government for the promotion of German interests under the pretence of legitimate commerce.

4. To prevent the abuse by the Germans of the privileges and facilities granted by France and Great Britain in their own countries and Dominions and Colonies to foreigners.

5. To ensure that all French and British Chambers of Commerce have ready access to both Parliaments on all matters which may advance and strengthen the trade and commerce of both countries.

6. To arrange for the classification and subsequent division of both topics and places brought under discussion into several groups.

7. To arrange for the formation for each group of committees of an equal number of French and British members of Parliament, who should meet in Paris or London from time to time, as was found most convenient and desirable, and who should take charge of an work on all the questions referred to the particular group for consideration.

8. To arrange for the provision by the French and British Governments of a secretarial staff for each group, and for the payment of out-of-pocket expenses of each group, and for the official supply of all the information and help possible for the successful working of the group

TRUE HEROISM.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST.

"Heroes and Heroism of the Last Great War and the Present" was the subject of an address given by the Hon. John Fortescue, Librarian to the King and author of "The History of the British Army," on December 10, at Sunderland House, Mayfair, by permission of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mr. Fortescue said the essential attributes of the hero were sincerity, self-sacrifice, bravery, and modesty. The greatest here of our own times was, he thought, General Gordon, who had endeared himself to the English people, above all men, because he held worldly position, wealth, and fame in absolute contempt, and was a very gallant fighting man. William Pitt deserved the name of hero for the calm courage he displayed at the darkest hours of the great war with France from 1793 to 1815. He was not drawing any invidious comparisons between our leaders 100 years ago and those of to-day. From his study of military history he had learned never to criticise a Minister or a Commander until the whole story was known.

Castlereagh, who took up and completed the task of Pitt, was also a man of high honour and courage. The great difficulty then and now was that of raising men. Pitt never faced it, but Castlereagh overcame it, and carried a drastic Bill for increasing the Militia. He called Castlereagh a hero, for the courage he displayed in standing up to popular clamour.

As fighting heroes of the great wars of the past, he dealt with the achievements of Nelson, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Sir Sidney Smith. Lord Cochrane among sailors; and among soldiers, Wellington, Moore, and Abercrombie. Of these, he thought Collingwood approached nearest to the ideal hero. He asked only to serve his country without any thought of thanks or reward. Nelson was a hero, but modesty was not an essential part of his character. Sidney Smith was always looking out for promotion, and, above all, for a good word in the newspapers. Cochrane was the bravest of sailors, but too quarrelsome.

THE PRESENT WAR.

The deeds done by the British Army in the present war were unparalleled in its history. There never had been so fine a retreat as the retreat from Mons, nor so remarkable a disembarcation as that at the Dardanelles. High explosives were the most fearful and demoralizing things that soldiers had to face in the present war. In past wars the round shot seemed to have been just as terrible. When it touched the ground it spun along like a cricket-ball with immense rapidity, smashing every limb it touched. The men saw it coming, but they were forbidden to break their ranks to get out of its way. He did not think a naval action in the old days was comparable in terror to a naval action now. Magnificent bravery and endurance had been shown by our officers and men in the present war, yet he was disposed to think that the palm should be given to the Russian troops for the truly splendid manner in which they withstood bombardment by the Germans without any ammunition to reply to it. We all could be heroes in the matter of endurance; and it was endurance that won a war.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major D. B. Tyrwhitt, Londons.
Captain A. G. Miller, Medicals.
Captain W. G. Summers, West Kents.
Lieut. P. D. Doyne, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Mills, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Cleaver, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. M. C. Law, West Ridings.
Lieut. M. Miley, Artillery.
Lieut. W. F. Thompson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. F. McMahon, Munster Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. W. Wylie, Medicals.
Lieut. T. B. Barker, Durham L. I.
Lieut. F. H. Booth, Worcesters.
Lieut. F. J. Rodd, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Burstow, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Cormack, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. Graham, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Hall, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. Kenward, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Murdoch Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Somerset Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Varvill, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Haughton, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. D. A. Glen, Manchesters.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. J. C. Austin, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Cairns, Scottish Borderers.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. M. Barker, Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. J. Rodger, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain D. M. Wilkie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. C. Simpson, Engineers.
Lieut. E. Goodall-Copestake, Cameronians.
Lieut. A. Wylie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Cochrane, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Duff, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. M. C. F. McIntosh, Cameronians.

BHAVNAGAR LANCERS TO THE FRONT

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 7.

Men of the Bhavnagar Lancers, who are being sent to the Front at the instance of H. H. the Maharaja, were invited by Mr. Vajesanker Goverishanker, Ex-Divan, for a tea party at his house yesterday. Members of his family garlanded Commander Bapubha and all the Lancers, who were much pleased with the reception. The Ex-Divan wished them all success as well as the British arms. His Highness and her Highness were present at the station to give the Lancers a hearty send-off.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE GHADR MOVEMENT IN U. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

At the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial to-day before theSpecial Commissioners, Jawala Singh went on to depose that as the expected arms did not arrive from Bengal, the conspirators had to remain inactive and were unable to start a revolution. They therefore asked Nidhan Singh for premission to commit dacoities in the meantime. Nidhan Singh replied he could permit them to loot the Government treasuries but not the Indian unless he consulted other leaders of the "Ghadr" party and obtained their consent to the course of action proposed. Witness then described the visit to Moga, the abortive attempt on the Mian Mir armoury, the proposal to loot the Moga treasury and Ferozeshah murders, naming those who were responsible for the last crime wherein Ganda Singh (accused) had played an important part.

Cross-examined by defence counsel the witness admitted conviction in a dacoity case and being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Mula Singh, an approver, repeated the previous evidence about his emigration to the Far East and the United States and the development of the Indian revolutionary movement in America under the lead of Hardyal of which the "Ghadr" served as the organ while inflammatory speeches formed one unchanging burden of the proceedings of all meetings of Indians held in Astoria and other places. They eventually decided to return to India to liberate her from the English yoke. A large party of Indians set still by the s. s. Korea on the 29th August, 1914, with the object of starting a revolution in this country. He described his stay with the members of the party in Shanghai and the receipt of pistols and ammunition from one of them for the purposes of the revolution. Others sailed for India from Shanghai on, the 2nd October but he remained with Karam Chand at Kohli where a few other members of the party joined him. They then left for India about the end of October 1914 and reached Amritsar on the 26th November. Reference was made to the conspirators' resolution to manufacture bombs and commit dacoities to collect funds. Details were also given of the preparation of an experimental bomb which was tried near the Amritsar canal. Further evidence was given showing the attempts made to prepare bombs, seduce troops, form connection with the revolutionary party in Bengal, through Pingley, Sanyal and Rash Behari Bose.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

In the Benares conspiracy case yesterday Inspector Brij Lal of Delhi and Mr. T. Scott O'Connor, Superintendent of Police, Benares were examined about the indentification of the accused.

It appears that Mr. Beharilal, son of Mr. Ramlal, pleader, of Ferozepore, who was supposed to be one of the victims of the Persia disaster did not actually leave by that steamer although he booked his passage.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land of such metal workers, tools and materials as are capable of being used in the manufacture of arms from the North-West Frontier Province to the Tribal territories adjoining that province.

One Ramdas, his wife, another woman and two girls and a boy have been prosecuted by the police at Dinanagar in the Gurdaspur District, for possessing moulds for counterfeiting rupees and nickel annas and counterfeit coins. Ramdas's wife has been discharged on the ground that her possession is the possession of her husband. The rest are awaiting trial.

The appeal in the case in which one Badri Pershad, a military clerk of the 99th Berar Infantry, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Multan for criminal breach of trust, has been dismissed by Mr. Justice Shadi Lal of the Punjab Chief Court. His Lordship however, reduced the sentence to three years in view of the fact that the appellant got four years on other two counts, the sentences running consecutively.

MANDALAY SEDITION CASE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burmah to-day confirmed the death sentence passed on the seditionist Sohanlall by the Sessions Judge of Mandalay on a charge under the Defence of India Act, holding that the offence was extremely grave and but for the loyalty of the soldiers and Indian officers of the Mountain Battery who were approached, the appellant might have met with some success which would have caused loss of life and destruction of property assisting thereby the King's enemies

AFFAIRS OF AMRITSAR GENERAL MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

At the Chief Court to-day before Mr. Justice Shadi Lal an application filed by the liquidator of the Doab Bank Ltd., in liquidation, for the winding up of the Amritsar General Mills Co. Ltd., on the ground that the latter has been unable to pay its debt to the creditor bank amounting to over two lakhs, came up for hearing.

Counsel for the defendant company produced some correspondence showing that negotiations were being carried with Rai Bahadur Rolla Ram of Calcutta and other gentlemen for raising a loan and said that the company might still pay one lakh by March next and eighty thousand or thereabouts by the next year. His Lordship allowed the parties time to come to some arrangement, if possible.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The principal feature of interest in to-day's share market was the larger turnover in the coal shares, following on strong inquiry. Equitables were greatly fancied advancing to 31-4 and Standard changed hands at 25-12. Jute shares lacked animation and the volume of business in these stocks fell off considerably, the business transacted being on quite a small scale.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24 to 25-8; Bhulanbarraree 26, 26-4, 26-8; Bokaro and Ramgurh 13-8; Burrakur 19-4 to 20; Equitable 30-12, 31, 31-4; Ghusick 14-6; Gopalichuck 7-4, 7-8; Jumoni 4, 4-2, 4-4; Kuardi 12-4; Kosoonda 19, 19-4; Lakurka 16-4 to 17-6; Raneegunge 28-8, 28-12; Singaran B 5-8; Standard 25-8, 25-12, 26; Teetulmuri 11-10, 11-12, 12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 335, 336, 333 s.i.; Barnagore (ord) 87; Belevedere (ord) 311, 309; Clive (ord) 118, 119; Delta (ord) 410, 411, 405, 406, 407; Empire (ord) 25, 25-4; Fort William (ord) 118 to 121; Fort William (pref) 118 to 120; Hooghly (ord) 55; Howrah (ord) 216, 217, 215 s.i.; Kamarhatty (ord) 338, 336, 339 s.i.; Kelvin (ord) 346, 347, 348; Kinnison (ord) 500 to 505; Kinnison (pref) 221; National (ord) 1,121, 1,122; New Central (ord) 360, 355; Northbrook (ord) 23-4, 23-8; Soorah (ord) 147, 148; Union (ord) 380, 381, 382.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 38 p; Baraset Basirhat Railway 96 x.d., Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 75; Central Hydraulic 175, 179; Dalhousie properties (debs) 104-8; Reliance Jute (deb) 104.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 79-12 to 80 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-4 to 80-8.

LONDON'S CURFEW.

In the year 1100 Henry I. removed the absolute prohibition of lights after the hour of curfew—and that may have been the far-off beginning of London's practice of turning night into day. In 1915 London is going back, not from choice, but of necessity towards a ten o'clock curfew," says the "Glasgow Herald."

Possibly Count Zeppelin will figure, in the history books of 2015, as a German inventor who devised an airship which was quite useless for military purposes, but which was instrumental in abolishing the night-life of London.

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PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

FRANCE'S GREAT EFFORT.

MOBILISING ALL THE NATIONAL FORCES.

WONDERFUL RECUPERATION.

Everyone who visits France at intervals during the war must be impressed by the hardened resolve of the people, and the magnificent spirit of the army, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" from Paris. "Nothing," said Mr. Lloyd George in September, "but the exercise of our whole strength will enable us to obtain the victory upon which so much depends." Of all the Allies France comes nearest to realising this ideal. She is throwing her whole strength into the war, mobilising all her resources, organising every department of national life to sustain the business of war. It is the vital national industry.

The world has marvelled at the hidden strength of France, which has shown itself so brilliantly during the war. Even now, after sixteen months of strenuous effort, France has not come to the end of her resources, or the limits of her military strength. A great War Loan is now being floated, and is meeting with a wonderful response, but the careful peasant will still keep a nest-egg in his stocking to meet the next national demand. Early in the New Year the class of 1917 will be called to the colours—a quarter of a million young men eager to serve the nation; most of them of excellent physique, having come under the new passion for athletics and sport which in recent years has captivated the youth of France. In the meantime the new Minister for War is putting the whole manhood of the nation not yet in the battle-line through a small mesh, which will finally sift out the fit from the unfit, so that no man able to be in the trenches will be doing work which can be done by the less fortunate and less fit, or by women. No favouritism will be shown, no "ambusques" will be left.

One is struck by the adaptability of the French people, as well as by their self-sacrifice. When war was declared, the old "rentiers," who had not done a stroke of work for years, the numerous ex-officials retired in France or returned home from French oversea possessions, all rushed forward, in spite of years and infirmities, offering their services to the nation. Ex-Colonial governors, retired administrators, who exercised great authority, resumed their old grade in the army, perhaps that of lieutenant or captain, and made themselves generally useful. You will find them working in Civil departments of the Ministry for War, supervising the distribution of allowances, and in other capacities.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

In the meantime, in spite of the mobilising of her fit manhood, except those retained for munition work, France carries on. Industries are kept going, crops are sown, and the harvests, reaped. The nation lives, and, very largely, within itself. No sacrifice is too great. Conventions are thrown to the winds; everything is subordinated to the one supreme purpose of winning the war. The chief national industry, agriculture, is carried on by women, old men, and boys. They cultivate the fields, attend the beasts, reap the harvests. The vintage in Champagne was brought in, within the sound of the enemy guns, chiefly by the work of women. You see the women driving huge wagons, cutting wood, cleaning the streets, and running practically all the shops.

Adaptability of the French people and their capacity to rise to the emergencies which war imposes on the nation can be seen in any business establishment. I visited the offices of the great national newspaper "Le Journal," conducted with so much public spirit by Senator Humbert, and noticed that the paper is produced chiefly by elderly men, women, and boys. The women were acting as printers' labourers, handling papers in the publishing offices, and asisting in all departments. Monsieur Humbert said that over 100 women were employed in the offices at night. No restrictive factory laws or trade union rules are in force to limit temporary expedients which must be adopted in a war of existence.

The spirit of the people is an example to the world. The enemy is within fifty miles of the capital; it is as if the Germans were at Reading. Yet a superb calmness reigns in the city, a sublime confidence inspires the people. Paris is not so dark at night as London. It laughs at Zeppelins, but the Zeppelins and Taubes now give Paris no opportunity to show its disdain for them. The Paris around the inner boulevards, across the river in the official quarter, the busines centres by the Bourse, and the Town Hall, are the chief points of activity. There has been increased activity since the successful advance in September. Shops are doing more business; most of the theatres are open, playing old favourites; music-halls run revues and variety turns, but there is a fitting restraint in all the programmes, and a dignified touch in everything referring to the war. Cinemas are more numerous, more palatial than in London, and the charges are higher. They are well patronised, and showing all kinds of films, always including pictures of the Army in action, and just now are advertising the National Loan.

THE REVIVAL OF PARIS.

Paris is not, of course, her old self, but there is a liveliness about her boulevards, a bustling activity in the business quarters, and, in general, an animation which was lacking a short time ago. There are throngs in the boulevards in the afternoon; the big stores are doing good business; the small shopkeepers have plucked renewed courage with returning custom, and have brightened their windows fronts. Nearly all the shops in the Rue de la Paix have reopened, and once more the double line of motor cars may be seen in that famous street almost any day between 5 and 7 o'clock, while the Champs Elysees a little earlier is crowded with promenaders. Another sign of the revival of Paris is the remarkable run on the tea-rooms. Between 5 and 6-30 the fashionable resorts for afternoon tea are crowded. As tea is more of a luxury in Paris than in London this may be regarded as another indication of the loosening of the purse-strings.

The explanation of this development of life in Paris is reflected in the demeanour of the Parisians themselves. Their serenity betokens an absolute confidence in the issue of the war, and a certainty that the worst is over. This feeling is unanimous, unquestioned, and undoubting.

There are shadows in the midst of all these scenes of recuperating Paris. There is the procession of bruised and broken humanity in the streets; men without legs, or with a loose sleeve which once held an arm; men with torn faces and bandaged heads; men who crawl along on crutches; men who wear patches to conceal missing eyes; most of them men who wear proudly on their breasts the Military Cross or the Cross of the Legion of Honour. There is also that other spectacle in the streets, which subdues all that remains of colour in the women's dresses—the mourning of the mother, the wife, the sister, or the daughter. Many thousands of the children of France have already laid down their lives for the nation, and, while mourning in the individual is less ostentatious than in pre-war days, black predominates in the dresses of the women. People look with sympathy at these mourners, and with pride at the men who, though broken and battered, have survived the ordeal of battle.

France looks confidently to the army to avenge the death of the victims who have fallen on the battlefield, and to drive the enemy out of the country. The French army is magnificent. The spirit which pervades all ranks is superb. There is a community of good fellowship among all ranks in the French army which is worth several army corps in fighting strength, as compared with the system of the lash which exists in the ranks of the enemy. There is a comradeship, a feeling of equality, of friendliness between officers and men, which is unmatched in any army in the world. The nearer to the front the men are the greater their confidence.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

A TERRITORIAL FORCE OF 400,000.

In the course of his annual report Mr. Garrison, United States Secretary for War, says:—

If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill, and experience makes their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we shoul have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war.

At the present time appropriations are available for the maintenance of an army, and all of the accessory employees thereof, aggregating 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men. The organised Militia in the various States has an enrolment of approximately 129,000 men and officers. The total of the enlisted men and officers in the Regular Army when the plan has been completely carried out would be 141,843.

It is proposed to supplement the army that is constantly under arms by a force of 400,000 men raised in increments of 133,000 a year, obligated to devote a specified time to training for a period of three years, and then to be on furlough for a period of three years without obligation excepting to return to the colours in the event of war or the imminence thereof. For the purpose of convenience this force has been designated the Continental Army.

It is proposed to recruit it territorially according to population; and to have it subject to short periods of intensive training (two months is tentatively proposed).

There will, of course, be those who will themselves ignore the fact that in self-governing nations, such as ours, the citizen must support the nation; and must not look to the nation to support him, and will dwell upon the sacrifice that the citizen is called upon to make. Arguments will proceed from such pointing out the financial cost and the personal sacrifice involved. They will fail to point out that these financial and personal sacrifices are the inevitable price of citizenship.

"THE TEACHING OF PATRIOTISM."

Lord Sydenham has an article in this week's "Teacher's World" on the teaching of patriotism, in the course of which he says:

"I venture to urge all teachers to use the present rare opportunity to give lessons which will inculcate a spirit of sane and healthy patriotism, leading their pupils to understand the British conception of the word Empire, and, above all, to appreciate what it has given to the cause of humanity during this war. Spare no effort that our children may be made to realise how the manhood of the Dominions and our own has found something worth living and dying for in the ideal of a great association of free peoples."

Such teaching, Lord Sydenham thinks, need involve no appeal to a spirit of aggression or militarism, against which the war provides a terrible warning for all time. "It is something far higher, resting as it does on the sanctions of duty and reverence—duty performed regardless of self, and reverence shown to great men and to noble deeds."

"ME WASHEE CLOTHES."

In a district of Liverpool where there were constant religious riots between Catholics and Orangemen there was a Chinese laundryman. He realised that he was in the war zone, and one day he put out a sign with these words, 'Me have no religion: me washee clothes.'

It is a sad commentary on much that passes for religion that such a story has sting to it," says Professor Hugh Black.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

ATTACK ON SALANDRA MINISTRY.

FIASCO IN THE CHAMBER.

Signor Enrico Ferri's attack on the Government on Friday ended in a complete fiasco, wrote the Rome correspondent of "The Times" on Dec. 12. The attack, from which the Giolittians expected some advantage to themselves and some damage to the Government, was delivered in the form of a speech opposing the request of the Government for funds to cover the expenses of six months (January to June) and proposing that the term should be reduced to three months.

The House was crowded and the atmosphere tense, and as the afternoon wore on speakers were heard with increasing impatience. The reply of Signor Danco, the Finance Minister, to certain criticisms which had been made on the new taxes half emptied the Chamber, and when the Deputies flocked back at the of the discourse and found a Republican Deputy on his feet discussing the interests of agricultural labourers and small-holders and the question of assistance for refugees from occupied territories, loud murmurs of protest broke out.

The Republican droned on while everyone in the Chamber indulged in general conversation. People began to wonder whether, as the hour was growing late, Signor Ferri's speech would be put off till the following day, when a straggling cheer showed that the inaudible speech of the Republican Deputy had come to an end and that Signor Ferri was soon on his feet between Signor Turati and Signor Treves.

Signor Ferri has an admirable delivery and a magnificent voice, which triumphs over the abominable acoustics of the Italian Chamber and for 20 minutes he held the close attention of his hearers while he delivered a well-reasoned exposition of his thesis that the Chamber should not surrender its control over finance for longer than three months, in order to ensure a Session of Parliament in the spring.

He quoted the fact that Cavour had been refused a request similar to that which the Government was now making and added that the refusal was decided on by a Parliamentary Committee which had as spokesman Carlo Cadorna. It was a clever move to combine the name of Italy's greatest statesman with that of a relative of the man who stands so high in Italian opinion to-day and the point told. The Chamber listened intently while Signor Ferri went on to quote the words in which nearly 30 years ago, Baron Sonnino opposed the request of the Government of the day for a similar power to make the necessary financial provision for a period of six months.

SIGNOR FERRI'S FAILURE.

Then suddenly Signor Ferri lost his hold on the House. Instead of keeping to his point he began to regret Italy's entry into the war and to suggest that her geographical position required her to balance between the opposing groups of Powers. The House at once became restive and the Nationalist member Signor Federzoni called told the Belgian Deputy M. Lorand that the Italians were afraid to go to war

An angry exchange of accusations followed between the Left and Right, and when quiet was restored Signor Ferri went back to his subject and tried to show why, for practical as well as theoretical reasons, the Government should not be given a free hand for six months. Of course, it was then too late to recover his position, and he made matters worse by accusing the Government of extravagance in appointing Signor Barzilai as Minister without Portfolio.

The Chamber was now thoroughly out of patience. The Socialists and some of the Giolittians sat in dismayed silence, while the majority of the Chamber grew more restive under the pettifogging attacks made by Signor Ferri upon the actions of the Government. When he finally sat down not a hand was raised in applause or held out in congratulation. His speech was a very notable failure and its failure was a triumph for the Italian Chamber.

Signor Ferri was followed by Signor Federzoni, who answered some of the accusations levelled by Signor Ferri against the Nationalists. The speaker began by twitting the accuser on his well-known ambition for office, an ambition which had drawn him away from the official Socialists to join the *entourage* of Signor Giolitti, but Signor Federzoni could not proceed, for the Socialists consoled themselves for their disappointment by shouting him down.

Yesterday's sitting passed off in comparative quiet. Signor Carcano, the Minister of the Treasury and a veteran of the Risorgimento, made an effective answer to the attacks on the Budget, Signor Turati, the leader of the official Socialists, and Signor De Felice made an impassioned appeal for concord. The latter, who is a Sicilian, has been serving with the Alpine Regiment.

ROME, Dec. 13.

The Chamber has passed by 313 votes against 46 the Bill for the vote on account.

KIPLING'S TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling closes his fine series of articles in the "Telegraph" on "The Fringes of the Fleet" with this fine tribute to the Navy.

The civilian only sees that the sea is a vast place, divided between wisdom and chance. He only knows that the uttermost oceans have been swept clear and the trade routes purged, one by one, even as our armies were being convoyed along them, that there was no island nor key left unsearched on any waters that might hide an enemy's craft between the Arctic Circle and the Horn. He only knows that less than a day's run to the eastward of where he stands, the enemy's fleets have been held for a year and three months, in order that civilisation may go about its business on all our waters.

LUSITANIA CRIME.

A FULL STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN TURNER.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

Captain William T. Turner, who was in command of the Cunard liner Lusitania when she was torpedoed by the Germans in May last, and who now commands the cargo steamer Ultonia, has broken the long silence maintained by him since the outrage, and has given to the "New York Times" a long statement, in which he replies to various criticisms, especially those directed against the Lusitania's crew. The gist of his statement is that everything possible was done to avoid disaster, but that the Germans had laid their plans so well that nothing could have prevented their success. Two, or even three, submarines, in Captain Turner's belief, were concerned in the affair. Captain Turner says he is still unable to speak regarding the instructions which he received from the Admiralty, or to make any comment on the activities of submarines off the Irish coast, but that after the war is over everything will be cleared up.

When he read, on May 1, the warning to travellers issued by the German Embassy at Washington, he did not believe that the threat of torpedoing the Lusitania would be carried out by the submarine commanders, but he decided to take every precaution in case of accident.

At 5.30 on Thursday morning, he says—the Lusitania was torpedoed on the Friday—Captain Anderson, who was responsible for the boats and lifesaving apparatus and general discipline of the ship, came to me and reported that all the lifeboats had been swung out ready for lowering, and that the boat falls were down on the funnel deck in Flemish coils, ready for running when the order was given to lower away. Each fall was attached to the rail by one turn of twine that could easily be broken with a jerk.

After describing how he personally saw that all the bulkhead doors had been closed and side ports shut, in accordance with his orders, the captain says:

It has been suggested that I might have slowed down on Thursday and thus passed the Irish coast at night. In reply to that criticism, all I can say is that my instructions from the Cunard Company were to arrive at the lightship in the River Mersey at four o'clock on Saturday morning, so that I could take the ship over the bar without stopping for a pilot. I did not slow down on Thursday, because there is a good deal of fog off the Irish coast at that season of the year, but all Friday forenoon the Lusitania was down to 15 knots, and was put up to 18 knots about two hours before she was torpedoed. Going by at night would not have obscured my ship from the look-out on the submarine, because in that northern latitude in May the night only lasts two hours and a half, as the sun goes down 18deg below the horizon and then comes up again. It was practically twilight, and that was illuminated by the moon. No matter what we had done, or what speed the Lusitania had been going at, the submarines would have got her, as they had planned it all by getting the angles on the course approaching the Irish coast, and were just waiting to blow her up with all on board.

FOUR TORPEDOES SEEN.

I believe there were two, or even three submarines, because after the two torpedoes had been fired, which struck the ship coming from the direction of the starboard bow, two reliable members of the crew on deck saw one torpedo shoot under her stern from starboard and miss, and another almost at the same instant pass under the stern from port without hitting. Nothing could have prevented the other torpedoes from striking the ship. They were fired from an angle off the starboard bow, and they travelled at a speed of 45 knots through the water, so that no matter at what speed the Lusitania had been going she would have been sunk. If the fog had continued that day the German submarines might possibly have missed her, but unfortunately it cleared up at the wrong time.

On the subject of the qualifications and conduct of the crew, Captain Turner's declaration is as follows:

Comment has been made by various persons that the crew of the Lusitania was composed of green hands, and that they did not know their duty. This is not correct. The usual crew of the Lusitania, like those of other big British liners, were all Naval Reserve men, and when the war started they were all called, with the Reserve officers, to serve their country. I had a scratch crew to take their places, but they were about as good as most sailors that go to sea nowadays. What green hands there were on board were among the coal trimmers in the stokehold, as it does not require a nautical training to push a barrow full of coal along a deck. All hands were well drilled in their duties regarding the lifeboats in case of accident, and knew their stations. The stewards and stewardesses did their share, and behaved bravely as well as the sailors and the firemen when the time came, and I have no fault to find with anything that occurred following the torpedoing of the ship on May 7. I am satisfied that every precaution was taken, and that nothing was left undone that might have helped to save human lives that day.

NEARLY 50 PER CENT LESS DRUKENNESS

The combined effect of the 'no treating' order and last Monday's new order restricting the hours for the the sale of drink has already produced a fall in police-court charges of drunkenness in London, says the "Daily Mail."

The statistics of 13 police courts show a total of 372 cases of drunkenness for the week ending December 4, compared with 612 cases in the week preceding the new order.

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IRISH GALLANTRY IN SERBIA.

FINE STAND TO COVER RETREAT.

The following vivid account of the great battle in Serbia when the gallantry of the Irish Division saved the main French and English armies from being cut off by the enemy is given by Reuter's special correspondent with the British Headquarters in Macedonia. Telegraphing on Saturday, Dec. 11 he said:—

Krivolak (on the Vardar railway in S. Serbia) was abandoned on Saturday, and after establishing a first bridgehead at Demir Kapu, the French made a second bridgehead at Gradetz, after withdrawing all stores and destroying the tunnels and bridges at various points on the railway.

But it takes longer to evacuate a position if all the impedimenta is to be removed than it does to advance travelling light. Moreover, the Bulgarian forces rapidly increased from two to four divisions with a cavalry corps.

These now began to bear most heavily at a point in the junction of the Franco-British lines and especially threatened the Strumnitsa road, which forms the main artery of our position.

Their first onslaught was not pressed with vigour, and was easily repulsed, but with constantly increasing strength and with the weather conditions in their favour, the Bulgarians soon began to make things hot for our first line.

ENEMY'S MURDEROUS FIRE.

Under cover of the mist which prevented our longer-ranged field-guns registering with accuracy, they brought numerous mountain-guns to positions which were impracticable for our less mobile pieces, and opened a murderous fire at close range.

Of course, the same condition of mist told against the accuracy of their fire, but, nevertheless, the superiority in the number of guns in action was bound to make itself felt.

Exposed to this hot gruelling, and threatened partly on our flank owing to the French retirement, our position soon became untenable, and the men of the Irish Division were withdrawn to the second line, which had been prepared a long time in advance.

During these engagements the fighting often became very close, owing to the mists but the gallant Connaughts, Munsters and Dublins proved themselves better men than the Bulgars, even with the latter's own favourite weapon—the bayonet.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

Probably the cold made them appreciate, almost as a luxury, this form of exercise, but certain it is that, time and again, the enemy was driven off in a series of hand-to-hand encounters in which he suffered heavy loss.

But the enemy's superiority of numbers, and especially their mountain guns, could not fail to predominate in the long run, we being entirely unprovided with these useful and indispensable weapons; and we retired to the second line, the French having meanwhile abandoned the bridgehead of Gradetz and Hill 516.

The importance of our stand in these positions is difficult to exaggerate, because, had the Bulgarians succeeded in pushing through, as doubtless they hoped and intended to do, they would have cut off the retreat of the main body of the French as well as the British, and this would probably have led to a grave reverse.

The splendid tenacity of the Irish Division, however, defeated the enemy's hopes and gave the French command, as well as our own, ample time to proceed with the withdrawal in a methodical and orderly manner.

Since Tuesday the pressure of the Bulgarian offensive has relaxed, and our new positions are of a great strength.

JUDGE'S SECRET.

FINED FOR NOT DISCLOSING A BOY'S CONFIDENCES.

A human problem such as America delights in has been raised by a very dramatic case in which Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court of Denver, was fined 500 dollars for contempt and connivance in the commission of perjury.

Judge Lindsey is an earnest reformer with strong views upon the value of psychology in the extraction of evidence. The offence of which he was convicted was his refusal to divulge what had been told him in confidence by the twelve-year-old son of a murdered man named Wright.

The boy's mother was charged with the crime, and the boy an important witness, told at the trial what is supposed to have been a different story from that which he had previously given the judge of the Juvenile Court. He departed from the original story, it is suggested, in order to save his mother's life.

Judge Lindsey was called upon to tell the Court what the boy had confided to him, and he refused. If he obeyed the order, he said, it would undo nearly all the good he had been able to do through his methods of handling children in the Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Wright was acquitted of the charge, and Judge Lindsey was arrested, convicted, and fined, as stated above. In a subsequent statement, while declining to be drawn explicitly on this particular case, he has suggested that the woman, at any rate, was innocent. "But," he added, "you don't know what I know and perhaps you never will. It is buried in the unuttered confidences of the new institution that in some respects is as strange and as misunderstood as it is glorious—the Juvenile Court."

It is understood that the appeal of the Rao of Kharva against the sentence of two years' simple imprisonment for absconding from internment, has been rejected by the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM SERBIA.

TERRIBLE EXECUTION BY ALLIES' GUNS.

To-day the last yard of Serbian territory has passed fully into the occupation of our enemies, telegraphed Mr. Martin H. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Athens on Dec. 13. The frontier towns of Ghevgeli and Doiran are alike in possession of the Bulgars and their Allies. The Bulgarian flag was hoisted yesterday on the municipal buildings of Ghevgeli.

This latter place, as well as Doiran, was severely bombarded. The shells fell all round the station buildings of Ghevgeli. Within a few miles of Greek territory, Bulgars, led by German officers, made desperate attempts to annihilate the Anglo-French rearguard.

Employing German tactics, they attacked in mass formation, which enabled the Allies' guns to do terrible execution in their ranks. It is computed that 8,000 Bulgars were put hors de combat in these operations.

Our men fought like fiends in relentless hand to hand encounters.

The Anglo-French rearguard escaped from the clutches of the enemy, retiring down the valley of the Vardar (or Axios, as the Greeks call it), in order to occupy the first series of defensive positions already prepared.

BULGAR SHELLS ON GREEK SOIL.

To cover their withdrawal southwards, at the moment of telegraphiing they are engaging in what is chiefly an artillery duel, the Allies holding a numberically superior enemy at bay.

In this action Bulgar shells are falling on Greek territory. All the Greek civil and railway officails, as also the Greek army, have withdrawn from the immediate scene of hostilities.

King Constantine's generals have transferred their troops, elewhere, so creating a free zone for unhampered operations by the Allies.

Many Serbian soldiers who have been fighting at Doiran, and also Greek refugees who withdrew at the approach of the Bulgars, have already reached Salonica.

Additional troops meanwhile are being poured into Salonica, while fresh transports, with munitions and siege materials are arriving.

MYSTERY OF THE GERMANS.

A report of the concentration of a large force of Germans at Strumnitza is unconfirmed. It is believed that they have but two divisions there, and that they are simply bluffing in announcing the presence of an entire new army fresh on the scene.

It is realised that the next move on the diplomatic chess-board must be made by the Central Powers, who may give notice of their intention of crossing the frontier in pursuit of the Allies—with or without the accompaniment of the Bulgars. This is the crux of the question. If the Austro-Germans consent to leave their Bulgar ally on the other side of the frontier, well and good—Greece can only acquiesce, granting the Central Powers the same facilities that she has already given to the Allies.

BULGAR ARMY THE FIRST FACTOR.

While the military situation thus to some extent remains vague, the position of the Allies, thanks to the introduction of the Bulgarian factor, has materially improved. Without the Bulgar ally, the present Austro-German force on the frontier is not sufficiently powerful to caue the Allies any anxiety, and it is not likely to court disaster by pursing the Allies into Greek Macedonia before it has been heavily reinforced.

If, flinging aside caution and prudence, they decide to enter on an immediate campaign in Greek Macedonia, and to bring the Bulgar army with them—then they will unquestionably have to reckon with the Greek army and the Greek people.

THE LATE LORD ARMITSTEAD.

A GREAT FRIEND OF GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's pallbearers are, with the death of Lord Armitstead, reduced to a company of three—the King, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Balfour, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The full company was ten—Mr. Armitstead, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Kimberley, and the Duke of York (the present King) on the left of the coffin, and Lord Rendel, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Balfour, Lord Salisbury, and the Prince of Wales (King Edward) on the right. Mr. Armitstead and Lord Rendel were included as Mr. Gladstone's personal friends. Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt represented Liberalism, and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour Conservatism. The Duke of Rutland (the famous Lord John Manners) stood for the dim generation to which he and Mr. Gladstone belonged; Lord Rosebery had been the successor in office, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York represented themselves—and the nation.

The death of Lord Armitstead reminds us what length of days was in the hands of the Gladstone set. It was in 1891 that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were his guests at Biarritz. While the party was away Mr Gladstone became 82 and Mrs. Gladstone 80. Mr. Gladstone had still before him a Midlothian election, his fourth Administration, the second Home Rule Bill, and the final four years of retirement. Mrs. Gladstone, on whose eightieth birthday Lord Morley comments "What a marvel!" had still nine years to live. Lord Morley, whose own birthday also occurred in Biarritz, was a mere lad of 53, entering in his journal the conversation of his elders, and Lord Armitstead, who was getting on for seventy when he gave the party, has lived til now!

The "Pioneer" understands that legislation will be undertoken in the ensuing Delhi session to continue in more permanent form those ordinances which have been made by the Governor-General since the last legislative session.

TURKS PUT TO FLIGHT BY THE IRISH.

HEROES OF THE INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Pte. Vennard, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, in a letter to his uncle, published in the regimental journal, says: "The old Turks are nearly fed up with war, but the Germans won't let them hand in their guns. The other day the Germans had a band in the trench, and the first thing we heard was them striking up the old tune, 'Fifth Royal Irish.' A few shells from a gunboat were dropped in their midst, and in a second you could see nothing but brass instruments and German legs and heads flying in all directions in the air. There were a large number of our regiment killed in our last engagement, and that makes about four times we have been in a death-trap. It is very hard on us, but we are always in the front, no matter what is doing, and we can't be kept back when we start.

"The Turks run when we get near them and they don't like the men with the castles (the Inniskilling badge) in their caps. Their officers, who talk good English, call us the devils from Ireland."

Following are extracts from a letter sent to Lieut.-Col. Handcock, lately commanding 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, by an officer of the R.F.A., whose battery supported the Inniskillings in Gallipoli:

"The Inniskillings were ordered to support the Gurkhas, who had seized 'Gurkha Bluff,' and as we had got rather fond of each other one of our R.F.A. subalterns took our telephone round with them. . . . The Turks one afternoon captured a part of the trench on our immediate left. Crofton and McNeill were in charge of that company and it was while rushing up from the mess dug-out that the former was killed. McNeill behaved with great gallantry, taking on the Turks with stone, etc.

'Finally, leaning over the back of the captured trench, he with a rifle and bayonet struck any Turk that cared to lift his head up. He was wounded in the eye, but would not go away until he was literally forced to. The lost trench was regained that afternoon. . . . That night the Turks recaptured some of them. 'A' Company Inniskillings assisted at retaking them, and well did they avenge themselves on the Turks.

"A small party, headed by a machine gun, crept up a communication trench, seized a machine gun there, and turned it on to the Turks, killing about 300. After that date the battalion shared several trenches with the Turks; they held one piece and the battalion held the rest. Bomb attacks were always taking place to drive one side or the other out of the position it held.

"It was in doing this that O'Sullivan gained the V.C. He went up to assist the South Wales Borderers to capture a trench. He and his party went from end to end bombing the Turks out. I was watching from a point just in rear, and could see the Turks hopping over the parapet from our bit of trench to theirs. The whole trench was wreathed in the smoke of bursting bombs, and it was a wonder that there were any British or Turks left to tell the story."

CAPTURE OF GERMAN FLAG.

Private Charles Sedgwick, of the 1st Buffs, who has been killed in action, performed a daring deed in the capture of a German flag which is now in the custody of the commanding officer at the Buffs' Depot, Canterbury. The flag was stuck up over their trench by the Germans in order to provoke our men, and Sedgwick made up his mind to secure it. Crawling out under a heavy fire one evening, Sedgwick managed to reach the enemy's trench but hesitated to pull up the flag staff, thinking it might be a trick of the enemy, and that it might be connected with a mine. He accordingly tied a piece of string to the staff and crawled back to his own trench under fire. While trying to pull the flag into his trench the string broke, and Sedgwick, determined to secure the trophy, crawled back again, and this time pulled up the flag and took it back to his comrades in triumph.

"NO KHAKI MAKESHIFT."

PREACHER'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE STATE OF THE WICKED DEAD.

Dr. A. C. Dixon, in an address at Spurgeon's Tabernacle in mail week dealt with the question of "The Future State of the Wicked Dead," particularly as affecting those falling in battle. He said in certain directions the war had brought about a revival of Mohammedanism, and also a revival of elements of Roman Catholic teaching. The statement had gone forth from prominent Church quarters that a soldier in khaki who died for his country was clothed in a robe of righteousness. Such a doctrine was Moslem, but some evangelical preachers had said that they believed there was an atonement for sin in a man sacrificing himself for his country.

Every soldier in the British Army had heard of Jesus Christ, and has had opportunity of salvation. There was no warrant in Scripture for praying for the wicked dead. It had been stated by a popular London preacher that if a soldier died a willing sacrifice for humanity that was atonement. But patriotism could not take the place of the Divine atonement, and a soldier who went to the front did not put himself in the place of the crucified Christ. Praying for the wicked after death was a sad, wrong error. There was no makeshift for salvation, no khaki robe which would avail.

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YUAN-SHI-KAI.

OFFER OF CHINA'S THRONE.

"TEMPORARY" REFUSAL.

It will be remembered that Reuter's telegram, dated Pekin, Sunday Dec. 12, confirmed the report that Yuan-Shi-Kai has accepted the Throne of China. The message was in these terms :

"The Legislative Council, after a final examination of the votes of the citizens' representatives, when all the 1,993 votes were found to favour a constitutional machinery, with Yuan-Shi-Kai as first Emperor, sent a despatch to the President requesting him to ascend the Throne.

"Yuan-Shi-Kai at first refused, saying his ability unfitted him for such an important and exalted position, but in his reply to a second despatch he consented, on condition that the form of Government should be unchanged till next year."

The "Daily Telegraph's" Pekin correspondent wired as follows on Dec. 12 :—

A good deal of excitement has been caused by the rapid developments of the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday the Senate opened the ballot boxes. The entire vote is for a Monarchical restoration, and it was reported by despatch to President Yuan-Shi-Kai that every vote throughout China was for constitutional Monarchy, a unique unanimity never before witnessed.

To-day appears a remarkable Presidential mandate acknowledging receipt of the [illegible] communication, and admitting the validity of the people's vote in the Republic. Therefore the President resigns his high office, but, as in the Presidential oath he swore to uphold the Republic, he rejects the over of the Crown made by the united citizens, and requests them to select some other person as Emperor.

Meanwhile, in order to preserve the status quo, he will retain the title of President during the interim.

This denouement, which was carefully pre-arranged, will be followed by a period of ceremonial pleading on the part of the citizens that Yuan-Shi-Kai shall accept the Crown, but what the precise result will be is an open question.

YUAN'S EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

Yuan-Shi-Kai first emerges into public view in 1882, when, as a sequel to the opening of Korea through the action of foreign Powers in forcing the then Hermit Kingdom to sign commercial treaties, China began despatching troops to Seoul. Yuan-Shi-Kai, with two other officers, commanding in all some 3,000 men, arrived from Shantung, where he had been in the train of a certain General Wu-Chang Ching, and duly encamped in the Korean capital, nominally to preserve order, but really to enforce the claims of the suzerain power. He had been personally recommended by this General Wu-Chang-Ching as a young man of ability and energy to the famous Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang at Tientsin, who, as High Commissioner for the North, was responsible for the conduct of Korean affairs. He was then only 25 years old.

His very contact with practical politics gave him a peculiar manner of viewing political problems. The arrival of Chinese troops in Seoul marked the beginning of that acute rivalry with Japan which finally culminated in the short and disastrous war of 1894-95. China, in order to preserve her influence in Korea against the growing influence of Japan, intrigued night and day in the Seoul Palaces allying herself with the Conservative Court party, which was led by the notorious Korean queen who was afterwards assassinated. The Chinese agents aided and abetted the reactionary party by constantly inciting the Koreans to attack the Japanese and drive them out of the country.

Continual outrages were the result. The Japanese Legation was attacked and destroyed by the Korean mob, not once, but on several occasions, during a decade which furnishes one of the most amazing chapters in the history of Asia. Yuan-Shi-Kai, being then merely junior general officer under the orders of the Chinese Imperial Resident, is of no particular importance, but it is significant of the man that he should suddenly come well under the limelight on the first possible occasion. On Dec. 6, leaving 2,000 Chinese troops, and acting in concert with 3,000 Korean soldiers, he attacked the Tong Kwan Palace, in which the Japanese Minister and his staff, protected by two companies of Japanese infantry, had taken refuge owing to the threatening state of affairs in the capital. Apparently there was no particular plan—it was the action of a mob of soldiery tumbling into a political brawl, and assisted by their officers for reasons which appear to-day nonsensical. The sequel was, however, equally extraordinary. The Japanese held the Palace gates as long as possible, and then, being desperate, exploded a mine which killed numbers of Koreans and Chinese soldiery and threw the attack into confusion. The Japanese then fought their way out, escaping ultimately to Chemulpo.

RETURN TO CHINA.

The explanation of this extraordinary episode has never been made public. The practical result was that after a period of extreme tension between China and Japan which was expected to lead to war, that political genius, the late Prince Ito, managed to calm things down and arrange a workable modus vivendi. Yuan-Shi-Kai, who had gone to Tientsin to report in person to Li-Hung-Chang, returned to Seoul triumphantly in October, 1885, as Imperial Resident. He was then 28 years old. He retained this post up to the act which led to the declaration of war in 1894. Whether he precipitated that war is a matter of opinion. On the sinking of the British steamer Kowshing, carrying Chinese reinforcements from Taku anchorage to Asan Bay, seeing that the game was up, he quietly left the Korean capital and made his way overland to North China. That swift, silent journey home ends the period of his novitiate.

It took him a certain period to weather the storm which the utter collapse of China in her encounter with Japan brought about—and particularly to obtain forgiveness for evacuating Seoul without orders. Technically his offence was punishable by death, the old Chinese code being most stringent in such matters. But presently he was back in favour again, and through influence he was appointed in command of the Hsiaochan camp near Tientsin, where he was given the task of reforming a division of old-style troops who should become as efficient as Japanese soldiery. He had already earned a wide reputation for severity, for willingness to accept responsibility, for nepotism, and for a rare ability to turn even disasters to his own advantage—all attributes which have since stood him in good stead. In the Hsiaochan camp an important chapter of his life opens. Yuan-Shi-Kai marched steadily forward.

The Boxer revolt of 1900 found Yuan-Shi-Kai, now Governor of Shantung Province, armed cap-a-pie. Already these men were at work in Shantung villages with their incantations and alleged witchcraft. There is evidence that their propaganda had been going on for months, if not for years, before anyone had heard of it. Yuan-Shi-Kai had the priceless opportunity of studying these bands at close range. he soon made up his mind about certain things, notably their alleged invulnerability. So when the storm burst, pretending to see nothing but mad fanatics in those who, realising the plight of their country, had adopted the war-cry, "Blot out the Manchus and the foreigner," he struck at them fiercely, driving the whole savage horde headlong into the neighbouring province of Chihli. There, seduced by the Manchus, they suddenly changed the inscription on their flags. Their sole enemy became the foreigner and all his works and forthwith they were officially protected. Far and wide they killed every white face they could find. They tore up railways, burnt churches and chapels, and produced a state of general anarchy and terrorism which could only have one end—European intervention. The man sitting on the edge of Chinese history, but not yet identifying himself with its main currents because he was not yet strong enough, had once again not judged wrongly.

DISGRACE AND RETIREMENT.

In 1909 suddenly came the blow of his disgrace. In the interval between the death of the old Empress and his disgrace, he was actually promoted to the highest rank in the gift of the Throne, that is, made "Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent," and placed in charge of all funeral arrangements—a lucrative appointment. Meantime, it is understood that the new Regent, brother of the Emperor Kwanghsu, consulted all the most trusted magnates of the Empire regarding his secret decapitation. All advised the Regent not to venture on a course of action which would be condemned both by the nation and by all Western Powers. Another edict was therefore prepared, simply dismissing Yuan-Shi-Kai from office and ordering him to return to his native place.

Everybody in Pekin remembers that day. Yuan-Shi-Kai, warned on every side to beware, left the Palace and drove straight to the railway station, whence he entrained for Tienisin, dressed as a simple citizen. Rooms had been taken for him at a European hotel, the British Consulate approached for protection, when another train brought down his eldest son, bearing a message direct from the Grand Council Chamber, absolutely guaranteeing to him the safety of his life. Accordingly he duly returned to his native place in Hunan province, and for two years—until the outbreak of the revolution—devoted himself sedulously to the development of the large estate he had acquired with the fruits of office. Living like a patriarch of old, surrounded by his many wives and his children, he announced constantly that he had entirely dropped out of the political life of China, and that he only desired to be left in peace. There is reason to believe, however, that his many henchmen continually reported to him the true state of affairs and bade him bide his time. Certain it is that the firing of the first shots on the Yangtse found him alert, and issuing private orders to his followers. It was inevitable that he should be recalled to office, and actually within 100 hours of the first news of the outbreak the Court sent for him, urgently and ungraciously.

YUAN AS POLITICIAN.

I have already discussed in papers which appeared in "The Daily Telegraph" the detailed course of the Revolution, and the peculiar manner in which Yuan allowed events rather than men to assert their mastery. All the while he had in his hand the one trump-card—the six fully-equipped divisions of field troops he had organised as Tientsin Viceroy. Had he wished he could have crushed the movement in a month, or at most in two; but he was sufficiently clever to see that the problem he had to solve was not merely a military but a moral one. He knew that the Boxers had been theoretically correct in the watchword they had first placed on their banners—blot out the Manchus and all foreign things. Both had sapped the old civilisation to its foundations. But such a programme as they had proposed was idealistic, not practical. One element could be cleared away—the other had to be not only endured, but incorporated into the national life. Yuan-Shi-Kai realised this from the beginning. He prepared to give the Nankin party a trial, but only a trial.

Had the Chinese revolutionary party been fit for a better end than that which they have finally suffered by the Presidential mandates of November 4, they would have attained that end and extinguished Yuan-Shi-Kai. Instead of drafting a provisional Constitution, designed with the sole object of tying Yuan's hands, they should have federated and consolidated the provinces—viz., made the Republic themselves. This they were incompetent to do, and all through it has been their own incompetence which has been their rival's greatest strength.

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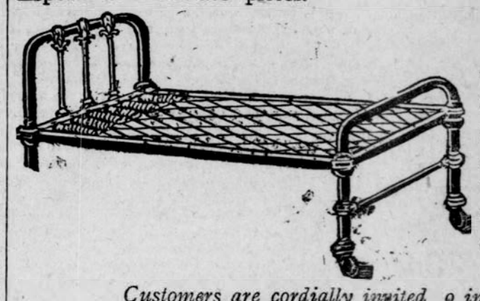

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MILLIONAIRE AND HIS WIFE.

MRS. DREXEL'S ALLOWANCE.

JUDGMENT AGAINST ABSENT HUSBAND.

A motion concerning the affairs of Mr. Anthony Joseph Drexel, the American millionaire, and his wife, Mrs. Margaretta Armstrong Drexel, came before Mr. Justice Neville in the London Law Courts on Dec. 15.

Mrs. Drexel is the daughter of the late Mr. Jay Gould.

Mr. Ogden Lawrence, K.C., for Mr. Drexel, said his client sought to set aside the service of a writ issued by Mrs. Drexel in an action to enforce the payment of $50,000 (£10,000) a year under a deed of separation. Mr. Drexel's application was brought on the ground that he was domiciled in France and beyond the jurisdiction of the English courts.

Mr. Lawrence said Mrs. Drexel sought a declaration that an agreement dated January 22, 1913, was binding. She also asked for a declaration that she was entitled to the cash surrender value of a policy on her husband's life and that her husband was bound to keep up the other policies on his life.

The agreement was to the effect that circumstances had arisen which in the wife's judgment made it necessary that she should live apart from her husband. She agreed, on her part, to abandon the divorce proceedings that she meant to take against him. They were to live separate, wherever they pleased, and not to interfere with or annoy one another or bring actions against one another. By the arrangement $50,000 (£10,000) a year was to be paid in monthly instalments an as from February 1, 1913. Under it $300,000 (£60,000) from life policies went to Mrs. Drexel on her husband's death, while Mr. Drexel, by his will, bequeathed $200,000 ($40,000) to his wife.

SIR E. CARSON'S COMMENT.

Under the agreement the wife was to be free to take action. He had actually made default under the agreement, counsel said, and had failed to pay a monthly instalment.

In answer to the judge, counsel said the agreement was signed by Mrs. Drexel in England and by Mr. Drexel in America.

An affidavit was read in which Mr. Drexel gave his reasons why he had not presented himself for cross-examination in England. "I am quite willing to attend," he said, "but having regard to the divorce proceedings which I have started in Paris, I have been advised by my lawyers not to go to London." He offered to be examined by commission in France.

At this point Sir Edward Carson, for Mrs. Drexel, intervened to say that the whole thing was a well-arranged plot to oust the jurisdiction of the English Courts he is entitled to do so.

The Judge: If Mr. Drexel can escape the clutches of the English Courts he is entitled to do so.

Sir Edward Carson: A man cannot go to France and say his residence is there because he wants to defraud someone here.

The Judge: We had better for the present leave out forcible expressions.

Mr. Lawrence shortly traced Mr. Drexel's career, and spoke of the houses, furnished and unfurnished, that he had rented in England. One, in Upper Brook-street, London, he still retained. In 1908 he established himself in Paris by taking an apartment there. He had since had various residences in Paris. In 1910 his daughter married Viscount Maidstone.

NOTICE OF VISITS.

An affidavit made by Mr. Drexel was read. In it he spoke of his wife's request that he should give her notice of his visits. "I said in that case I had better go to an hotel when I came to London. She thought so too, but I said it would look very bad in the eyes of the world, and I agreed to give her notice when I came to London."

The affidavit went on: "She said to me, 'You consider Paris your home. You had better stop there altogether,' or something to that effect."

An affidavit made by Mrs. Drexel about the same matter said: "After my daughter's marriage at Maidstone I told my husband our present life could not go on, and that I should divorce him. He begged me to leave the matter over, and I agreed to do so. In July 1910 I arranged to meet my husband in Paris for the purpose of coming to a decision, and it was arranged that I should continue to live at 22, Grosvenor-square, and that when Mr. Drexel came to London he should give me three days' notice. That was not done, because he lived so much in Paris. I made it quite clear we could not live as we had been going on. I told him there was no need of his coming to the hotel so long as I knew he was coming and had time either to go away or to arrange to have some of his friends staying in the house, knowing that their presence would prevent a repetition of the scenes we had had. I deny that I ever told him that he considered Paris his home and had better stop there."

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Viscount Maidstone's affidavit in regard to this said: "I saw Mr. Drexel at his house in Grosvenor-street. He said he was determined to get a divorce. He was sick of the agreement and would stop Mrs. Drexel's allowance and make her take proceedings for divorce."

An affidavit was read, in which Mr. Drexel said he would never become naturalised in Great Britain. His Paris house was his permanent residence. He stopped payments under the agreement because the divorce proceedings were begun.

In an affidavit Mrs. Drexel stated that her husband always referred to England as his home, and was angry when he had to pay yearly visits to America. He often said it was impossible to live in America and that England was the place to live in. When she proposed to go back to America he said nothing would make him live in that rotten country. Mrs. Drexel alleged that her husband several times assaulted her and treated her with great indignity. She refused to be a party to fictitious divorce proceedings in Paris.

An affidavit by Mr. and Mrs. Drexel's eldest son, said his father referred to the French as an effeminate people and nothing but little powder puffs.

An affidavit by Mr. Drexel, in reply to the allegations, denied assaulting his wife.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Neville, giving judgment on Dec. 16 said in his opinion there was abundant evidence to show that Mr. Drexel had acquired an English domicile and was an ordinary resident of London until a good way on in 1915. Mr. Drexel's testimony on this point was wholly unreliable. Mr. Drexel closed his London house and went to Paris last May, and his lordship's opinion was that he took those steps for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of his marriage, and, apart from that, had no intention of changing his place of residence or of abandoning his English domicile. There could be no serious doubt that the agreement involved payment in England, and therefore was within the jurisdiction of the English Courts. Consequently the husband's motion failed and must be dismissed with costs.

Leave of appeal was granted.

ALLIES' ÆGEAN BASE

WHY THEY WILL NOT ABANDON SALONICA.

Salonica is not to be evacuated by the Allies.

That, according to all accounts, says a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," has now been definitely and finally decided by the two General Staffs of the two Governments who realise that the retention of the place is so vital to their whole strategical plan that all other considerations must be put into the background.

A British and French garrison will remain in the great Greek port.

For the time being the Anglo-French forces will concentrate in the neighbourhood of the port, and a strong system of defences will be organised.

It is obvious, in the circumstances, that the presence in and around Salonica of strong Greek forces at once becomes intolerable. It is impossible to imagine the investment of a fortress of which half the garrison is "neutral" and might at any moment go over to the investors.

WHY THE ALLIES DECIDED.

To realise why the Allies have decided to hold Salonica it is only necessary to think out the consequences of an evacuation. Those consequences would be disastrous, morally, strategically and politically.

In the first place, it would be to admit openly a serious check; the result would be exhilaration in Germany and a corresponding depression of feeling here and in Allied countries.

Secondly, the complete abandonment of the Balkans, for that is what it would mean, might decide Rumania against us. The throwing of the State, that is really at heart friendly towards us, into the ranks of our enemies would be the most considerable disaster that would befall us.

THE FATE OF SERBIA.

Thirdly, it would mean the abandonment of Serbia to her fate. Apart from the dishonour of such a course, it would have the very real drawback of leaving her in possession of the enemy as a gage or hostage, of which important political use might be made hereafter.

Fourthly, our withdrawal from the Balkan theatre would be in fact a guarantee of the safety of a vital portion of the German flank. The enemy's communications now stretch in a long line from the Danube to the Persian Gulf.

Roughly parallel to that line of communications, and at a relatively short distance from it the whole way along, runs the sea, which constitutes the Allies' chief communication—the Adriatic, the Ægean, the Straits, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Black Sea.

But the enemy are at this permanent disadvantage. Our command of the sea gives us unlimited mobility and much greater rapidity of movement in respect of large masses of men and material.

WHAT SEA POWER MEANS.

With the very limited railway accommodation of the Balkans a large enemy army could not move more than a score or two of miles a day. In railwayless Asia Minor the limit would be 15 miles a day. A fleet of transports can travel at 15 miles an hour and keep that rate up indefinitely.

Thus it is in our power to deliver a lightning stroke at the long enemy flank at any point we choose in the Balkans or elsewhere.

Finally, to leave Salonica would almost certainly mean the handing of it over to the enemy as a submarine base. The narrow waters of the Ægean and Eastern Mediterranean and the islands of the Archipelago afford a peculiarly favourable field for the submarine. It would not be a gross exaggeration to say that the Germans at Salonica might threaten the whole of our sea communications east of Malta.

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OPINIONS.

From the Times of India.
8th January 19[illegible].

AHMEDABAD CEREMONY
Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The ceremony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of Europ an and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statues will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marble successes among his works being a statue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of Sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in her hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble. Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portraited. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the cheir of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

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TRADE MARK.

DEFENDER OF LADYSMITH

LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WHITE.

"One of the most chivalrous men I ever knew", was Lord Roberts' description of Sir George White, whose biography—"The Life of Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C.," by Sir Mortimer Durand (Blackwood, two vols.) is just published; and that is what makes this book singularly appropriate reading in these days of war, observes the "Daily News." Born of an Ulster family which had originally gone to Ireland in the days of the ruined Cavaliers, and afterwards supplied a number of ministers to Ulster Presbyterianism, White "used to say in after life that he himself was always regarded as the stupid one of the family." His recognition in the Army was at first slow, but after the victory of Charasia in the Afghan War in 1879, where he won the V.C. by paying no heed to General Baker's orders—"I thought those orders rot, so put them in my pocket," he wrote at the time—his high place in the profession was secure.

Naturally, it is to the pages relating to the story of the siege of Ladysmith that readers of the present book will turn with the keenest anticipation. They will find no new history in these pages, but Sir George's letters to his wife describe much that is still interesting and entertaining to us to-day. Here, for instance, is a little picture of Boer humour during the war:

The Boers occasionally treat us to a specimen of Dutch humour—e.g, about Christmas they fired a plugged shell into our lines which, when dug out, proved to be full of plum pudding and had cut on it the united flags of the South African Republics and the following: "With the compliments of the season." . . .

LAST DAYS AT LADYSMITH.

There is no need here to retell the story of Sir George's heroic defence or to justify him once more. Sir Mortimer's description of the last day of the siege, however, is worth quoting:

"Even on the very last night of the siege, White and his troops were still in suspense as to their relief. The 27th February was "Majuba Day", the anniversary of the Boer victory nineteen years before, and the garrison certainly had no reason to suppose that their besiegers were contemplating retreat. The gunners on Bulwana celebrated the day by entertaining a party of Dutch ladies, for whose beaux yeux they dropped shells upon Wagon Hill and other distant parts of the defence, making excellent practice In the evening came news that Lord Roberts had captured General Cronje and his force at Paardeberg, and a wild burst of cheering went round the defences; but at midnight the enemy opened a heavy rifle fire, which continued for half an hour, from every part of the investing lines. And on the morning of the 28th the troops awoke to "the usual dreary, dull, hungry routine," never suspecting that their long trial was at an end."

Yet the end had come

SIR GEORGE AND THE KAISER.

A very interesting diary-letter, written while White was Governor of Gibraltar, describes the visit of the Kaiser to that fortress in 1904. Here is an account of the Kaiser's climb to the top of the Rock:

"I had provided a thoroughly quiet pony for H. M. to ride up to the top of the Rock, but his staff seemed nervous about his riding a strange horse, and he seemed to prefer walking, so I walked with him. It is a steep climb, but I led him slowly, and he got to the top apparently without undue effort and said he was delighted to get the exercise after having been cooped up on board ship. The view from the top is very good, gives both the Mediterranean and the Bay and Straits of Gibraltar. The Emperor was much struck by it, and said it was a representation on a small scale of the insularity and inaccessibility of England itself. (N.B.—Gib. is not an island, but is joined on to the Continent of Europe by a narrow neck of very low land over which the sea must have once been.) He walked down again, talking very freely all the way, enjoying the sight of some of the fatter and heavier staff officers labouring after him and chaffing them with rough German humour."

And here is the account of a dinner two days later:

"The Emperor dined on Sunday night with Lord Chas. Beresford. We had a very cheery dinner, at which Charlie B. exceeded himself. . . Charlie B. sent him off in a shower of rockets fired in bouquets and with all his searchlights turned on to the grim old Rock, which looked very weird. . .

He talked very frankly and freely. We had no speeches at toast-drinking by his special wish. He is violently anti-Japanese in the present struggle (the war between Japan and Russia), and is evidently not pleased at our rapprochement to France. He spoke of our "New friends, the French."

SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

The Kaiser expressed himself frankly about the British Army during his visit:

"He is not complimentary about our Army, but acknowledges that our officers are good sportsmen, "though not professional soldiers." He says they go into the Army for sport, and they lead their troops in the same spirit of good sportsmen, and die like gentlemen at their head."

In the following year the Emperor visited Gibraltar again, and Sir George crossed swords with him pleasantly:

"He asked if he might smoke, and then for a match, and abused my Staff because they had no matches. I informed him that the British Staff prided themselves on being Matchless. He capped me on several occasions, but I think I had him once. As we arrived at Europa Point, I pointed out Ceuta, on the Moorish coast opposite Gib., but held by Spain. He turned to me and laughingly said, "When will England annex that?" I replied: "When it may suit her (Ceuta), sir."

Sir George's politics, which the author writes about in the closing chapters, seem to have been very much those of Lord Roberts, though he disbelieved in Tariff Reform. But he was scarcely a party man and was greatly struck with the present Lord Haldane on first hearing him speak:

"I think Mr. Haldane has started very well. The speech he has already committed himself to appealed to me as a well of water in a thirsty land. He did not degrade his arguments by the vulgarity, trickery, and abuse which has disgusted me in the political speeches of both sides—even of those who are leaders. They appear to me pitched so very low down, and to be arguments addressed to the lowest instincts and intelligences. Haldane spoke like a statesman who had a patriotic cause to serve. I don't know him."

This biography, solid rather than picturesque in quality, is sure to find many interested readers at the present time.

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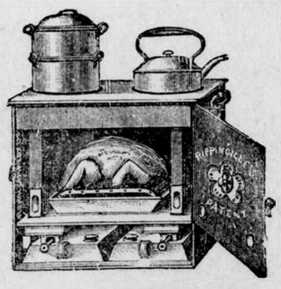

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